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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Labor And Dictatorship

WE INCLINE to agree with Mr. John L. Lewis (for once) when he states that only a dictatorship can prevent strikes. But we have to remind him that there are other things which only a dictatorship can prevent, and that by undertaking to prevent some of them himself he is setting himself up as a dictator of the United States of America.

If it is true that only a dictator can prevent Mr. Lewis's organization, the United Mine Workers, from refusing to work in any mine in the United States, it is equally true that only a dictator can prevent the owners of those mines from engaging other persons, not members (or not obedient members) of the United Mine Workers, to work in them. Yet Mr. Lewis's organization claims an absolute right to prevent the owners from engaging other persons, and to prevent the other persons from working; and the members of Mr. Lewis's organization habitually seek to exercise that right by force and terrorization,—and wouldn't get very far if they didn't.

The right to strike is no greater, and no more essential to freedom, than the right to resist a strike. The right not to be compelled to work is no greater, and no more essential to freedom, than the right not to be prevented from working whenever and wherever one is willing to work.

The right to strike, moreover, is like all other rights, a right which can be surrendered by contract, and which when so surrendered ceases to be exercisable for the period of the contract. The owner of a house has a right to do what he likes with that house (subject to the limitations of the general law); but when he leases that house to a tenant he ceases, for the period of the lease, to possess the right to use and occupy the house, which right is transferred to the tenant. There is no dictatorship involved in that situation, and there would be no dictatorship involved in a law imposing heavy penalties upon a labor union which, when it has a contract with an employer, orders its members to cease working while the contract is still in force.

Moreover we should like to know, from Mr. Lewis or some other labor authority, just who or what is the owner of this right to strike which cannot be taken away—from whoever or whatever owns it—without creating a dictatorship. Mr. Lewis will presumably claim that it is vested in the union. But a strike is an abstention from work (usually plus an attempt to prevent others from working by force, but it would still be a strike even if no such attempt were made). Now a union is an imaginary entity, and neither works nor abstains from working; that which works and abstains from working is the members of the union, and those whom they can influence or terrorize into joining them. Has the union a legal right to compel a member who desires to work, to abstain from working? If so, how did it obtain it? If it has not that legal right, and still undertakes to enforce its claim to it, by forcibly preventing that member from working, is it not itself setting up a dictatorship?

—Photo by Ralph E. Foster, Ottawa.

Though winter snows linger on, the little streams run free again, heralding the coming of Spring.

Tax Injustices

THE atrocities which are being committed under the Income Tax rule that a spouse's income rising above $660 shifts the other spouse from married to single status are becoming so flagrant that we find it difficult to believe that the taxing authorities will be permitted to continue in their present policies. The latest case which has come to our attention is that of a spouse who happened to be the owner of a farm rented on shares to a tenant farmer. This farmer pays one-third of the year's crop income as rental, and happens, most unfortunately for the spouse, to be an honest man. The receipts for the crop in 1943, 1944 and 1945 included participation certificates, which at the time when the income statements for these years were made up had no redemption value, and about the ultimate value of which there was then no possible means of forming an estimate. The spouse's income as actually received in these years was below $660, and the other spouse was therefore taxed as a married person. But the certificates have since been redeemed, and one-third of their value has been paid to the spouse, and the taxing authorities insist on regarding this as income for the year in which the certificate was issued. The effect is to raise the spouse's income above $660, and to subject the other spouse to single-person taxation, imposing a charge which immensely exceeds the addition to the spouse's income.

The gross injustice in this procedure consists in the fact that the law-makers, recognizing the atrocity of taxing a married pair more for receiving a few dollars additional income than the amount of that additional income itself, made a provision by which they could relieve themselves of the burden by donating the additional income to the Crown. In other words the tax could not, so long as the donation was possible, exceed one hundred per cent. But the donation is only possible *up to April 30 of the year following that to which the income is accredited*. To accredit additional income to the years 1943-4-5 therefore means that no donation is possible, and the pair must pay a tax much greater than the additional income; yet they had not received and could not even estimate that additional income when they made their statement for that year.

In another case the raising of the spouse's income above $660 was due to the refusal of the tax authorities to admit an expense item which was claimed, in perfect good faith, by the spouse; and the refusal was of course not notified to the spouse, and probably not deter-

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If Garden Lovers Catered to Nature's Gifts

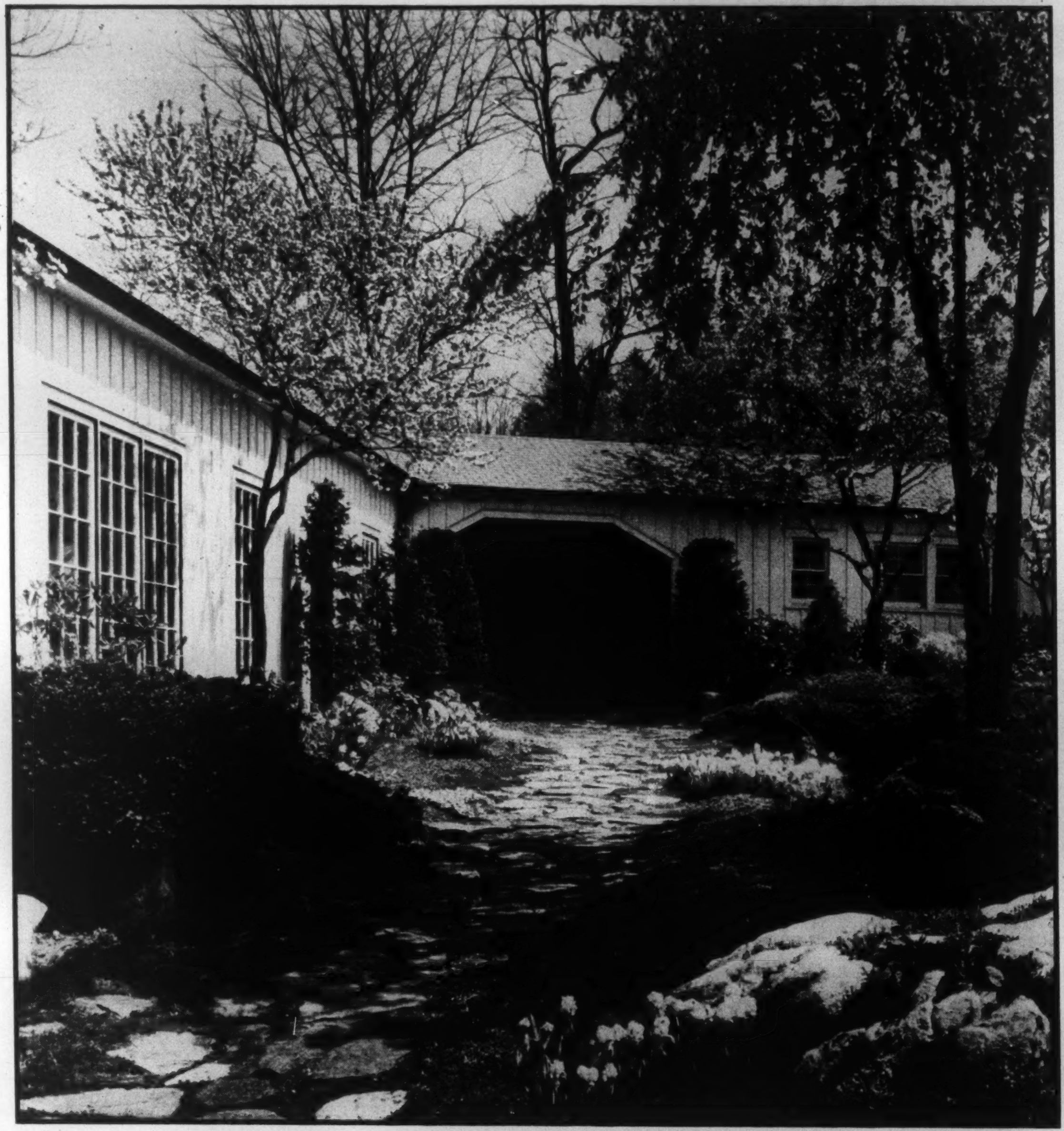
Story by Collier Stevenson

A TRULY successful house has its genesis in a plan painstakingly developed by a skilled architect to meet in the most advantageous way possible the various requirements of the owner, the amount of the building budget, and—last, but by no means least!—the nature of the chosen site. And, if by some happy circumstance, the site is at all unique in topographical character or, say, in the possession of trees of impressive size and type, it is a safe conclusion that the design and plan of the house have been influenced materially by these assets. And, in that, there's a lesson for garden-owners who want to have their efforts crowned with success.

Of course, many gardens have to be developed on a flat expanse of land quite devoid of any natural characteristics of unusual interest. Even so handicapped, however, there's no reason why these gardens should not achieve individuality by well chosen and effectively placed planting, supplemented by the right sort of features to create interest.

Happily, the sites of many gardens have at the outset very distinctive qualifications for individualistic development, yet in some cases the owners reap no real advantage—perhaps through faulty advice, more often because of lack of appreciation of the opportunities afforded. There's the matter of a rolling contour, for example, which opens up a wide range of possibilities. If the gradeline is sharp, stone retaining walls can be introduced and clothed with rock-loving plants and vines to provide a cloak of living green, decorative in effect. A rolling contour, too, often permits a sunken garden, possibly near the house if the latter has been planned to take advantage of the variations of level.

Rocks out-cropping from the soil may not be viewed by some garden-owners as a particular boon. Never-



Why have rocks hauled away, why have them concealed by loads of loam, when their presence can become an asset by the addition of compatible planting, such as evergreens, which have a natural affinity?

Formality has a rightful place in the planning when the home-grounds are large, as shown above. Dwarf Korean box defines the flower-beds.

Not only rocks, but multiple-trunked silver birches are nature's offering to this garden area of a country estate landscaped by a discerning eye.

Rhododendrons and azaleas—hardy, unfortunately, only in the milder sections of Canada—mingle in the planting of this informal garden, to which annuals, perennials and flowering trees add color.

Many a Garden Would Gain in Individuality

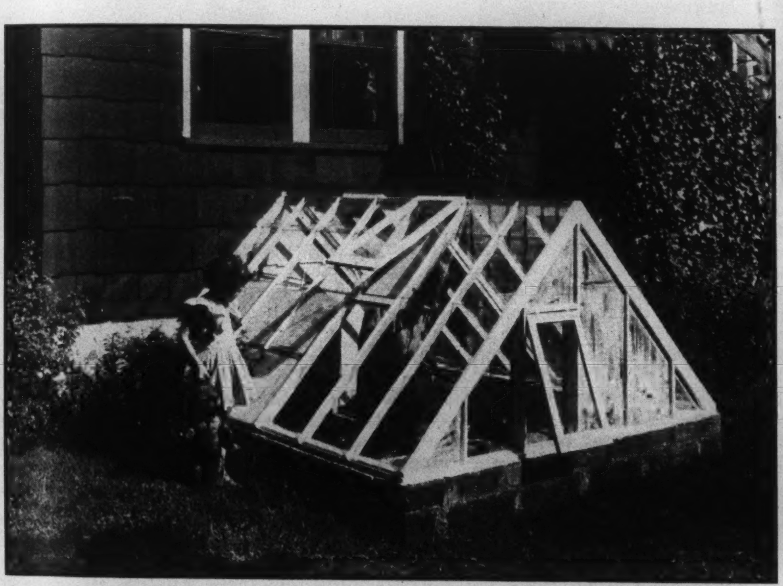
Photos by Richard Averill Smith

theless, that they can be a basis for eye-appealing treatments several of the accompanying illustrations give ample proof. The obvious—though often ignored—course is to accept the rocks as a heritage from nature, and, instead of attempting to uproot or conceal them, leave them undisturbed and so plan the planting around them that their ornamental quality will be accented.

LOW-growing evergreens — the dwarf varieties of spruce, juniper, Mugho pine and arborvitae — are effective with rocks, and that is equally true of the Japanese yew. Then, in some favored parts of Canada that dodge great extremes in temperature, such beautiful evergreen species as the azalea and the rhododendron can be used on rock-strewn sites with excellent results, their vari-hued blooms and deep green foliage in lovely contrast with the neutral grays of the stone.

Flowers, of course, should have a prominent place to spread a wealth of color over a rock-dotted garden spot. Among the suitable flowers there are rock cress in pink and white, sedum ranging up from brilliant red to rosy pink, alyssum in golden yellow and pink soapwort. Then, for massed color, there are the phlox Drummondi, the portulaca, the poppies and petunias.

Now, with the widespread migration of once dyed-in-the-wool urbanites from city to suburb and nearby country, more and more garden sites blessed with springs or running water will be opening up, and their new owners will be wise in making the most of any such natural resource. Imagination can run riot over the possibilities the presence of water in a garden presents —all the way from the tiniest of lily-pools to swimming pools of generous area, from naturalistic little brooks to waterfalls and fountains.



Spring garden growth can be advanced appreciably when seedlings are nurtured in even a little greenhouse as simple as that pictured here.

At the edge of a sheltered porch a wall-fountain feeds this flower-bordered runway carrying the water that flows into the formal lily pool in the foreground; the whole effect both unique and picturesque.

Life in the open takes on new interest when a barbecue enters the garden, for the way is paved to a long succession of happy gatherings for members of the family, as well as for all their friends.

Serenity is the predominant quality of this pool-centred garden set in the midst of tall trees that form a background for shrubs and massed flowers.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Is Civilization the Process or the State of Enlightenment?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. J. E. Middleton (S.N., Feb. 15) evidently prefers "justice" and "freedom" in his civilization, but he does not say what kind of justice he wants. Obviously, Christian justice, Nazi justice and Mohammedan justice are very different things. Justice is meted according to the prevailing law which is, at best, a product of tradition, and at worst, a product of the whims of a dictator. If slavery and polygamy have been traditional institutions, it is natural that the law should uphold slavery and polygamy, at least until opinions have been formed which protest against the law and, after a few generations or centuries, are strong enough to change the law.

To the ancient Greeks, slavery was a national institution and always had been. But there were already in the 5th century B.C. stoics and sophists who condemned and denied slavery and who looked upon all human creatures as their brethren. And since it took eighteen centuries to abolish slavery in Christian countries, it is hardly to be wondered at that the Greeks and their heirs, the Romans, did not abolish slavery as soon as they received the suggestion, especially as muscle and not machinery did the work. The machine has had far more to do with abolishing slavery than has Christianity.

Civilization is the *process* of bringing enlightenment and refinement to a society. It does not mean, as Mr. Middleton implies, a society in which enlightenment and refinement prevail. If such were the case, we have had no civilized societies, nor are there any prospects for the next few thousand years. Every civilization in the past has failed to muster a sufficient degree of enlightenment and refinement to offset the recrudescence of the more barbaric tendencies in human nature. And it is hardly likely we shall succeed where other societies have failed. The Greek intelligentsia were fully as aware as ourselves of the reasons for civilized societies' decay—that "the envious and disordering" power which, in the words of Arnold Toynbee, "wrecked Greek civilization was not an external force but the very spirit of man by which that civilization had been created." That foundation of 20th century society, the newspaper, is also the most truly prophetic of our oracles. For those who can read its meaning as well as its facts, such purportedly profound speculations as those to the effect that we have passed the zenith and are nearing the end of another cycle of civilization will hardly seem either novel or profound.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

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JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
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Psst, More Pedantry!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A third pedant to two others, let me tell Dr. Malcolm H. V. Cameron and Mr. J. N. Harris that "codeine" may be an amphimacer in England but it is ceasing to be one in the United States. Webster I believe still gives three syllables; it did at any rate until quite recently. But the Columbia Encyclopedia (1935) gives "coden" with both vowels marked long. And I am very nervous about the future of such words as "systole" and "diastole". They were safe as long as they were used only by professional men, but when the Hoi Polloi (yes, I know that "Hoi" means "the") get at them they are likely to give way under the pressure.

AUGUSTUS PALINDROME
Seven Persons, Alta.

Eskimos Do Not Write Laws

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE statement by E. B. White (S.N., Feb. 15) that "when a man hangs, it doesn't spell justice unless he helped write the law that hanged him" you commend as a democratic principle, and I agree with you. But it is a democratic principle that does not operate where members of a primitive race are ruled by representatives of a more sophisticated society.

I am thinking especially of our Eskimos, but the situation is the same elsewhere. The Eskimos certainly did not help write our criminal code, and most of them must be ignorant of most of its provisions. Yet if one of them, under conditions which in the eyes of *his* common law—tribal customs, traditions and religious beliefs—make the action perfectly justifiable, commits homicide, he is tracked down and brought to the "democratic justice" of a trial and execution decreed by a legal system which is quite foreign and perhaps incomprehensible to him.

Belleville, Ont. JOHN JURY

Names of Canadians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "On Changing Names" and R. A. Bond's letter, "Changing Surnames", (S.N., Jan. 11 and Feb. 15) bring up a question far more important than the matter of spelling and pronunciation. If the primary consideration were simplification, the trend would be to adopt common monosyllables like Jones, Brown, Wing, Sing, Sun, etc. But people do not. Why not?

Very few people change names to acquire others which would bring them some degree of respectability; a very few change names to hide an unpleasant or criminal past. But by far the most important reason is to hide racial origin in order to avoid racial discrimination, at least to some degree.

Such discrimination stems from a feeling of superiority. The English are proud to have built an empire and justly so; the Scots for their part in developing industry; the Jews for their abilities in commerce and finance; the Ukrainians for helping to build the railroads, open the mines and develop the fields and forests; the Germans, the French, the Norwegians and the people of every racial origin for having done their share, the best they know how. All have contributed to Canada. In times of war we stood shoulder to shoulder. We should work hand in hand in peace, whether our name is Jones, McIvor, Fevrier, Fienstein or Kozachenko.

Estevan Sask. W. J. BURAK

Walter Lippmann's Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS article, "Has Socialism Brought the Police State to Britain?" (S.N., Mar. 1) Mr. Stuart Armour says: "Is the Old Country now so far committed to socialism that she cannot avoid totalitarianism? Walter Lippmann raised the question recently in warning his American fellow-countrymen that 'the socialism which is now being put into effect in Britain will not, as some vainly suppose, be replaced by a return to what we call free enterprise. In the condition of scarcity which will exist, much more drastic government compulsion is sure to be necessary and will be applied'."

It is unfortunate that in quoting Lippmann thus two significant qualifications escaped Mr. Armour. Lippmann did not say, "the socialism which" etc., but he said, "the moderate and gradual socialism which" etc.

It is still more unfortunate that the immediately following sentence, too, escaped Mr. Armour: "For free enterprise is a system which works only when there is security and plenty." The whole thought of Lippmann's article was that no matter what Britain did or did not do, she could not, by her own efforts, produce security and plenty for herself; and he warned his American fellow-countrymen that Britain would be driven into totalitarianism if they, the Americans, did not, by their economic policy, prevent this contingency from arising in Britain. This is very different from Mr. Armour's conclusion (which he imputes to Lippmann) that Britain will become totalitarian because she has committed herself to a moderate and gradual socialism.

It is refreshing to see that Lippmann, the American, admires the British for bravely tackling a task which circumstances have forced upon them and which is "beyond anything which a free people has ever attempted in time of peace;" while Mr. Armour, the Canadian, says that Britain is close to being a Police State and that "no British government, nor indeed, the British people themselves, can escape a large share of the blame for what has happened." It is, indeed, one of the hopes for the future that there are so many Americans now who have stepped into the British tradition of not kicking somebody who is down.

Toronto, Ont. R. M. COPER

Bonar Law's Birthplace

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent article (Feb. 8) the birth-place of Bonar Law, 1922-23 Prime Minister of Great Britain, was given as in Nova Scotia. My information is that he was born in Kent County in the province of New Brunswick, not Nova Scotia.

Saint John, N.B. D. W. HARPER

Prison Reform

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE report on Penal Reform Recommendations, as prepared by Major-General R. B. Gibson and tabled in the House of Commons recently by the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Justice, is one of the most cheering pieces of reading that one has seen for some time. General Gibson is being given the opportunity of re-making the penal institutions under the control of the Dominion Government—at least, so far as finances and existing legislation will allow—and he should have the cooperation of the Government and the public in doing so.

General Gibson speaks of "financial requirements." These always arise but in penal reform and in the treatment of prisoners the first consideration is two-fold: (a) reclaim the present inmates, and (b) do everything possible to correct the causes of their being there. No cost is too high for such a cause for it will be repaid many times in better citizens. The long view will encourage both Dominion and provincial governments to finance and cooperate in this long-overdue implementing of the Archambault Royal Commission Report. They will see that any measure that really can turn the desire for crime into constructive channels will, in the end, be sound practice and they will help and encourage General Gibson in his course.

Toronto, Ont. ELIZABETH GARTSHORE

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE Montreal riding formerly represented by Fred Rose, who is now serving a prison term, is preparing to choose a new member from four candidates—Liberal, Bloc Populaire, Independent Liberal, and Labor Progressive. Curiously enough, all parties have the same platform and are offering the millenium.

•

Returning from a visit to the military mission in Churchill, a C.B.C. commentator declared: "No germs can live there; it is far too cold." This view is supported by the fact that even the suspicions of Moscow about Churchill refused to germinate.

•

A Welshman living in British Columbia claims that Kootenay Indians are of Welsh descent, basing his conclusion on the similarity of the two languages. Few people will believe it possible that there is anything else in the world similar to the Welsh language.

Infectious

George Bernard Shaw, who is completing another play to be produced this year, says that he is at an advanced age when ideas come slowly. There must be a comment for this one, but up to the time of writing, the idea hasn't come to us.

•

A toy now being made in Germany is an automobile which stops and starts when you blow on it. We'd like to know if the idea could be applied to our 1936 model which seems to be in need of some such encouragement.

•

A columnist informs us that in the course of the year an average adult drinks a ton of water. He does not say if this includes the amount bought in bottles and flavored with hops or rye.

•

A fashion note:

"Take your husband with you when you buy your Easter bonnet."

Only in this way will he believe that the one you hooked was nothing like the thing which got away.

•

The British flair for championing lost causes is confirmed by a recent news item which mentioned that £680 sterling was spent in Great Britain last year on gambling.

•

A Cold Spell

It has been announced that the new discovery for colds known as Alpha-Methylisoheptylaminé is being put up for sale in handy containers. Nothing was said about how the name of the remedy is to be put up.

•

A Washington member of the House of Representatives describes a collection of modern American paintings intended for exhibition abroad as "vulgar, corny, vicious, degenerate, un-American, idiotic and Communist-inspired." There appears to be no reason why the exhibition should not be a success.

•

An advertisement in a Montreal paper:

"EXCELLENT country board; beautiful doctor's daughter's home, real paradise. . ."

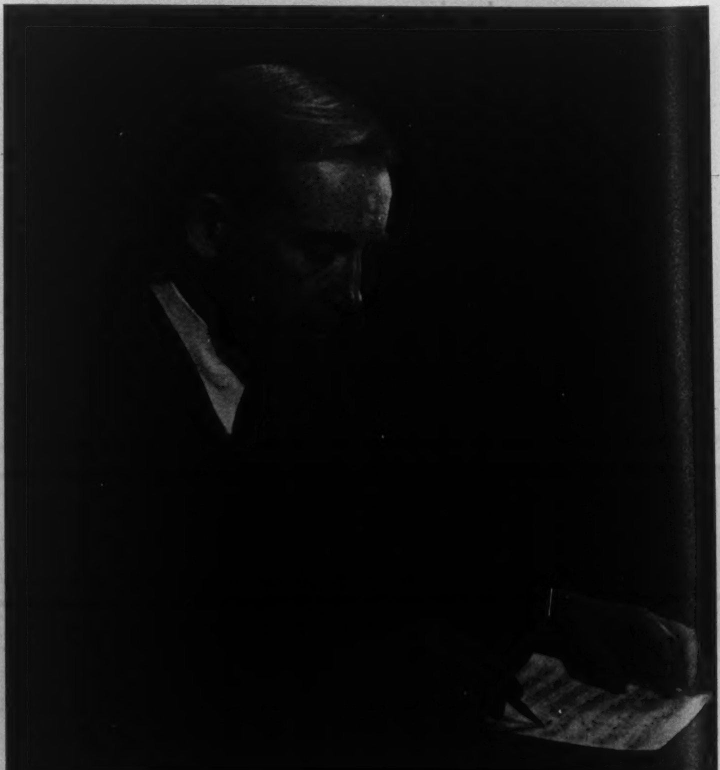
It seems worthwhile following up, whichever way you look at it.

•

An Alberta farmer claims that his dog which died recently was the oldest in Canada. The animal would have been even older if it had not led such a dog's life.

•

Now that gents' suits are going up in price by at least another 25 per cent, they would do well to take a tip from the ladies this summer, and wear anything that hangs by a thread.



With Dr. Arnold Walter, distinguished composer and musicologist, as Director of the Conservatory Senior School since 1945, the new graduate department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music has had remarkable success. Especially noteworthy has been the work of the Opera Course. Last December students—most of the men are veterans—cut their operatic teeth with a night of excerpts before a cheering audience (S.N., Dec. 28). On April 28 and 29, during the week of celebrations of the Conservatory's Diamond Jubilee, they will present at full-length Smetana's "Bartered Bride". Czech-born Dr. Walter is well-known in Europe as a critic and composer. His "Symphony No. 1 in G minor" was selected by the C.B.C. for the first program in a comprehensive series illustrating Canadian music.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

mined on, until long after the date when donation to the Crown ceased to be possible.

It appears to us that donation to the Crown should be permitted in connection with any year's income at any time, provided that the factors which make the spouse taxable are new and the correct tax was not determinable when the tax return was originally made.

Foreigners and Crime

WE REALIZE that Mr. Godbout has to get himself and his party elected mainly by the votes of French-speaking electors, but nevertheless we regret that he should have made the statement that in Montreal "people who were breaking the liquor law and leading young people into vice were not French Canadians but Jews, Italians, Czechoslovakians and other foreigners." If Mr. Godbout knows who these people are he should lay the information before the proper authorities; if he does not know who they are he can hardly know much with any certainty about their race or country of origin.

The latest annual report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries does not lend any support to the theory that native Canadians are notably less criminal than immigrants. Of a penitentiary population of 1,635, the native-born were 1,482, the European-born 44, the British-born (including British possessions) 63, the Asiatics 3, and the American-born 43 (of whom 12 were of French race and may therefore have been of French Canadian descent). Of the whole number, native and immigrant, 17 were of Hebrew race, 22 Italian and *one* Czechoslovak; and all but six in these three groups were born in Canada. Those of French racial origin were 612, and of these all but the 12 American-born already mentioned and one British-born were native Canadians. The proportion of Hebrew to the total is precisely one per cent, and of Italian 1.34 per cent. The Jewish element in the penitentiaries is far smaller in proportion to the total than the Jewish element in the general population; with the Italians it is slightly higher, but the Italian penitentiary inmates are not immigrants, they are in far the greater number of cases second-generation Canadians.

As it was Mr. Godbout and not we who started this subject we feel entitled to note that the persons of French origin in penitentiaries constitute 37.4 per cent of the total; the persons of French origin in the total population of the country constitute 30.27 per cent (1941 census). We do not believe that this indicates any greater addiction to criminality among French Canadians; it is more probably a reflection of their more limited educational and economic opportunities, and possibly of a greater degree of severity in the Quebec courts. But it does not give Mr. Godbout any right to assert the special criminality of certain European races.

SLOGANS OF YESTERDAY

Copyright in All Countries

Back to Christianity

THE de-Christianization of the Western World during the last forty years is the root cause of most of the problems of our age. It is not as if the communities which were formerly Christian by the general assent of their members had been converted to some other religion, which even if inferior would at least have performed some of the functions of any religion, notably that of giving man a sense of reconciliation with the Power which established and maintains the universe. No other religion has superseded Christianity; no God other than He Who is revealed in the New Testament has acquired the devotion of those who no longer worship at Christian altars. The mind of the age has become a "secular" mind; the idea of an Eternal Being of any character has largely ceased to operate as an influence upon individual and collective conduct.

An extremely important study of the causes of this de-Christianization and the possible means for combatting it in England was produced last year by a Commission on Evangelism consisting of clergy and laity of the Church of England and appointed by the two English Archbishops. It is in no sense a "denominational" document, although the Free Churches were not called on to participate in its production; the value of their work, and the absolute necessity of the closest cooperation with them, are stressed throughout the report. Entitled "Towards the Conversion of England," this report could not apparently be printed in England in sufficient quantities to supply the market in other English-speaking countries, and a Canadian edition has been produced for J. M. Dent and Sons ($1), with a Foreword by Archbishop Owen. It is probably the most important religious document of a Protestant character that has been issued in the British Empire in this century, not for its official character but for the wisdom and breadth of understanding with which it approaches the tremendous problem of the irreligious character of the contemporary age.

The key phrase in the little volume (it is admirably compiled and entirely easy to read) is "the Apostolate of the Whole Church," and the key idea is that the evangelization of England—of any country—is the task imposed not on the clergy, not on the paid workers, not on the missionaries, but on the entire church and every member in it. There is much valuable matter also on the entirely erroneous conception of "salvation" which is so prevalent today and which regards it as concerned with nothing more than keeping the individual out of hell. There is also much on the shallow and purely secular optimism of the age—closely associated with its disillusionment because it nourishes expectations which can never be satisfied,—which took form in the nineteenth century as the idea of "progress," and which expects the world to redeem itself without any intervention on the part of God.

We should have liked a somewhat fuller discussion of the value of the sacraments, and of the problem of "miracle" in the sense of suspension of the laws of the physical universe, a problem which has more to do with the alienation from religion of persons trained in modern science than the commission seems to have realized; but there is an excellent bibliography of works on these and all the other subjects relevant to the great question.

We particularly like the fact that there is no suggestion that the church is being ruined by the movies, the radio shows, the Sunday newspapers and other forms of "competition." The commissioners are perfectly aware that it is only to people whom the church has failed to inspire with its own faith that these things offer any competition with the act of worship. People do not listen to the radio in preference to worshipping; they listen to the radio because they have no desire to worship anyhow.

BUT STILL BEYOND

NO OTHER soul may follow us and come
Within that great aloneness where we go
When revelation's wonder strikes us dumb
And reason falters on the thing we know.

These are the moments when swift life is still
And all of it is plain for us to see;
When we are sure that earth and heaven will
Yield up their secrets to us readily.

We only beat upon a giant wall
And think we have loosed rocks when pebbles fall.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

Police and Courts

THE Social Credit M.P. for Wetaskiwin, Mr. Norman Jaques, is sending round to sympathetic newspapers a letter severely criticizing all those Canadians who have shown concern over the recent invasions of what used to be considered the ordinary rights of British subjects. In this letter Mr. Jaques makes the usual assumption that all such persons must necessarily be either Communists or at least fellow-travellers. This is a trifle hard on the majority of the members of the Canadian Bar Association present at the last general meeting in Winnipeg, which adopted a report showing very great concern over these invasions. We do not think that many of the persons in that majority are conscious of being Communists or fellow-travellers, any more than we are ourselves, in spite of our being concerned about the same subject.

Mr. Jaques winds up with the statement that no honest and loyal Canadian needs to be afraid of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is entirely true, so long as the operations of that admirable police force are conducted under the principles of British law, and are subject to check by the regularly constituted courts of law, which are independent of, and beyond the control of, the executive power. We should not feel at all assured that no honest and loyal Canadian need be afraid of the R.C.M.P., or of any other police force, if it became customary to permit such a force to act without any check except from a Minister of the Crown, who is himself a member of the executive, or a Royal Commission which is appointed by and responsible to the executive.

One such Commission has already found seven persons guilty of grave offences, who have subsequently been acquitted of any such guilt by the regularly constituted courts of law, and an eighth person pleaded guilty in circumstances which suggest that had she not been strongly worked upon (psychologically, of course) during the period when she was not allowed access to counsel she would have pleaded not guilty and might well have been also acquitted. In these cases the Commission had not itself the power to award punishments for the crimes which it found had been committed; but it had the power to pillory the supposed criminals before the bar of public opinion, and it certainly made it much more difficult for them and for those subsequently convicted to make an effective defence in the courts to which their cases had ultimately to be taken.

We have no fear of any police force, so long as the courts are available for our protection. We have no confidence in the impeccable righteousness of any police force, even of the R.C.M.P., from the instant when the protection of those courts is taken away. The courts exist for the administration of justice, and are the best mechanism that mankind has yet been able to devise for that purpose; they are not incapable of error, but we are perfectly willing to take our chances with them. The R.C.M.P., the Royal Commission, the Government, and even the Parliament of which Mr. Jaques is a member, are not mechanisms for the administration of justice, and we are not willing to take any chances with any of them. Least of all, let us add, with the Member for Wetaskiwin.

Etiquette Rule Needed

DEAR Emily Post: There is a situation developing which calls for the application of some new rules of etiquette, and we cannot think of anybody better qualified to formulate such rules than yourself.

It is becoming customary for passengers on railway trains to carry portable radios and operate them while the train is in movement. What we want to know is, if we have a portable radio and want to listen to Fibber McGee and Mollie, and the person across the aisle has also a portable radio and is already listening to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and we cannot hear Fibber because he is drowned out by Sir Ernest MacMillan, what is the correct procedure?

Is the person across the aisle entitled to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra because he started running his radio first, and if so how long do his priority rights last? Do not tell us to refer the matter to the conductor; we have done that, and it is for the conductor's benefit as much as yours that we want a ruling. At present he says that he cannot do anything unless the person across the aisle is creating a disturbance, and we don't claim that he is creating a disturbance, we merely claim that he is preventing us from hearing Fibber McGee and Mollie and that we ought to have as much right to hear them as the person across the aisle has to hear the T.S.O.

The method we are now using is just to run our radio as loud as it can possibly be made to run, with the result that the person across the aisle also runs the T.S.O. as loud as it can be made to run, and the whole thing is unsatisfactory to us and apparently not altogether pleasing to the other passengers. What's to be done?

The Stand-Out

THE Ontario Budget seems to indicate a continuance of the policy of demanding another Dominion-provincial Conference as the price of Ontario's acceding to any new financial arrangements with the Dominion. The object of this policy is obviously to influence the coming Dominion elections, and it becomes more and more evident that that conflict will be fought mainly if not entirely on the question of fiscal relations. Presumably the slogan will be that a Conservative Government at Ottawa will have no difficulty in coming to terms with Ontario and Quebec and thus making possible the implementation of whatever measures of national welfare service the party is willing to accept responsibility for. Meanwhile Mr. Drew has managed to finance for a year without causing too much trouble in the way of double taxation. It may be good campaign policy.

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May we suggest a better part?
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J. E. M.

A Three-Part Defence Force Serving in Peace or War

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Rather than some effete army scheme which would be worthless in the event of war, as well as totally unproductive in Canada's peacetime economy, this writer and analyst of military affairs outlines a defence plan based on practical idealism. He believes that it would provide an immediate striking force in case of war and would promote true economy and national unity.

The Canadian Army of the future, according to his plan, would have three components: a Permanent Force, an Active Army and a Reserve Army. The Active Army would be composed of 100,000 youths between 17 and 19 serving for two years. The Reserve Army would be made up of Active Army graduates on part time training for another two years. The latest training courses and methods of instruction would be followed and the scheme would fit into the recently announced joint-program for defence of the U.S. and Canada.

Furthermore, industrial training, given alongside the military instruction, would insure that the country's young men are being given vocational education and fitted for various branches of industry and commerce.

UNDER modern conditions, an army must be prepared for instant action. This is as true in Canada as elsewhere. Certainly concerted action with the United States, as implied in the recently proposed five-point defence plan, would demand Canadian forces ready to take the field. But the realism of the United States' organization for defence could not successfully be combined with a lackadaisical Canadian scheme.

All five points demand an equal realism on the part of Canada. The provisions for the interchange of personnel, exchange of observers and reciprocal availability of naval, military and air facilities make it imperative that we adopt the same high standards of establishments and facilities as in the U.S. Standardization of arms, equipment, organization and methods of training need present no difficulty, and, if United States forces are to train at Churchill, Canadians may, with profit, receive some of their training in Texas or in the Western American desert. Since, in the late war, Canadians operated in theatres as diverse as Spitzbergen and North Africa, over-emphasis of training in the frozen tundra does not appear too wise. The fifth point, that cooperative arrangements shall not be permitted to impair the sovereign rights of either nation, in itself demands effective Canadian forces.

Empire Cooperation

In the writer's opinion, however, cooperation must be broadened to include Britain and the other countries of the Commonwealth. It must not be forgotten that in the two Great Wars the U.S. was not engaged until after their most desperate phases had been fought. In each case more than two years elapsed. The critical phase of modern war for the democracies has proved to be the opening phase. To tie Canada hand and foot to a neutral nation is folly which even Ottawa cannot be expected to condone. Reciprocity of military effort must include training facilities for the R.A.F. in the free skies of Canada and the U.S. and combined operations on the Channel coast, if it is not to be another step in that dissolution over which Winston Churchill refused to preside.

The Canadian army should therefore be organized for immediate action in any field in cooperation with the Commonwealth forces and, we trust, the U.S. It should be prepared to take the field at maximum strength from the beginning. Maximum strength has been proved to be in the neighborhood of five divisions. We should therefore build and have in readiness an army of that strength.

The reader who goes no further will say this plan is visionary and impossible of accomplishment. Let it not be forgotten that it was said from Ottawa, when the last war began, that our overseas assistance could amount to only one division. We wound up with five divisions supplemented by two armoured brigades with the equivalent of several more divisions sitting supinely at home in the sacred name of national unity. Canada can as well have a force of similar strength at the outbreak of a war as after its first division has been severely mauled in the unequal opening phases. For this result, a different type of organization is plainly necessary.

Three Components

To accept names at present meaningless, the Canadian Army of the future should have three components—a Permanent Force, an Active Army and a Reserve Army. The Permanent Force will be solely for administrative and instructional purposes. It will be formed on a voluntary basis for work not play and will be kept effective on a strict standard of merit which will weed out the lazy and inefficient. Its strength will be the minimum required for the proper performance of its duties. Pay will be in accordance with the nature of the services rendered and it will be high enough to attract the type of personnel required.

The Active Army will be recruited by a process of compulsory selection; ultimately, and that within a few years, it will have a strength of 100,000 of all ranks. The term of enlistment will in general be two years with provision for short extensions of service, on a voluntary basis, if required. The age for enlistment will be from seventeen to nineteen years to allow for the completion of secondary schooling before enlistment. In all cases, except where physical incapacity precludes, applicants for entrance to state-assisted universities will be required to have completed their terms of active service. With the plan in full operation, 50,000 recruits will be absorbed each year. Pay will be normal rates of pay for rank, with trades pay excluded, and a considerable portion will be deferred until the completion of the two years' service.

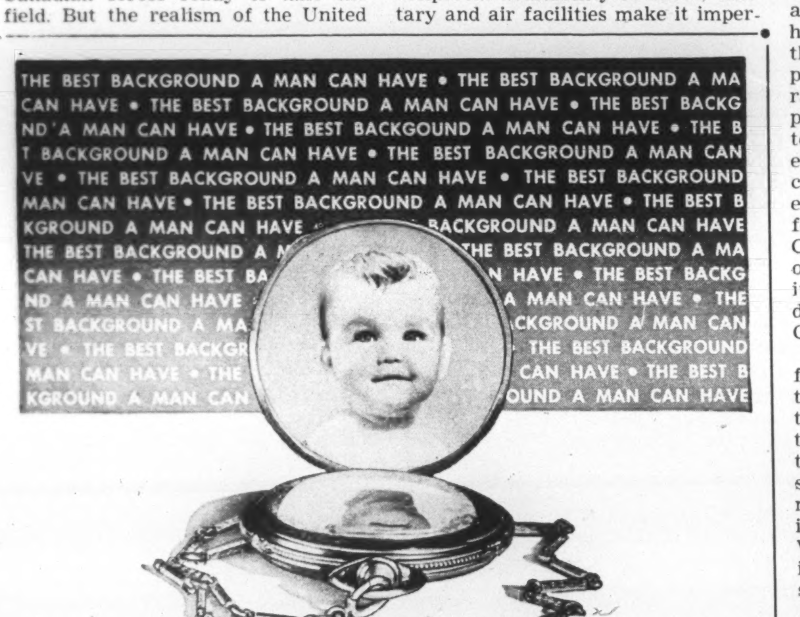
The Reserve Army will be composed of the personnel released from the Active Army. They will serve with properly-coordinated Reserve units for a period of two years. Their training will be a continuous brush-up service with as much as possible under active service conditions. Manoeuvres with the Active Army units will be an annual event. Pay will be at normal rates for the time devoted to the training.

At the threat of war the Reserve Army will automatically become the Active Force. At any given time, it will have a strength of 100,000 men fully trained, equipped and fit. It will be augmented as required from the immediately-preceding classes of the Reserve Army and will be further reinforced by recruits from the Active Army which will have become the Training Echelon.

One result of the plan, aside from its high state of efficiency, will be that active service personnel will be of an average age of not less than twenty years and Canada will not again be humiliated by recruiting campaigns directed at her secondary schools.

Such a plan would give Canada a highly efficient army immediately prepared to take the field. The present plan does not even provide the groundwork for such a force. The realist, always ready to admit defeat, will at once say, despite the democratic realism of the plan, that Canadians will not accept it. Judged purely as a measure for national defence, the realists would be right and the politicians could sell it down the river in short order on the grounds of cost alone, even if they could not attack it as a threat to national unity.

As a practical idealist, the writer would be prepared to agree with both the realists and the politicians if it were ever proposed to adopt the



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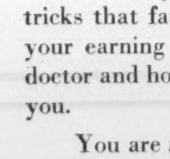
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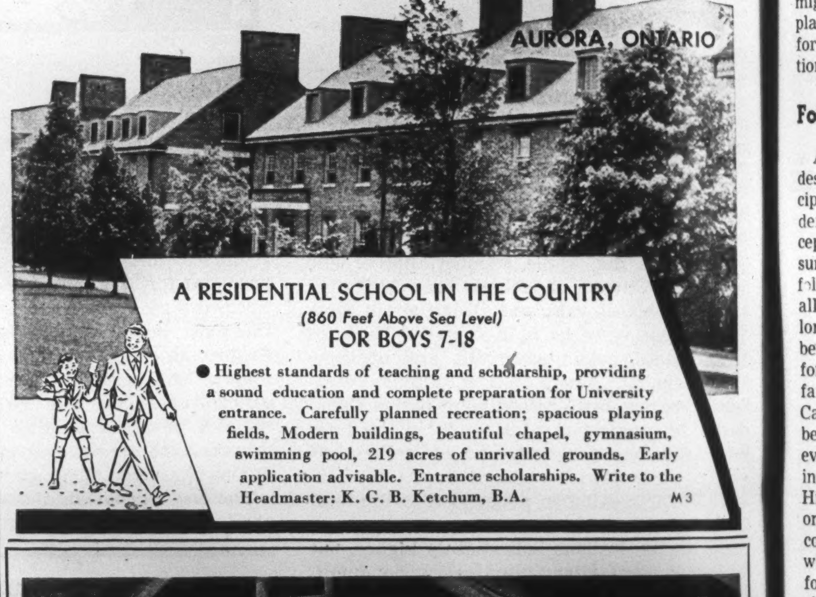

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plan as outlined solely as a medium of national defence. A standing army for Canada would be an anachronism, even a fluid one such as is proposed. It would be soul-destroying and destructive of morale to withdraw the youth of Canada from active participation in normal Canadian life at the very time when they should be making their first real contribution to it. The plan, however, can be made the greatest contributor to both national unity and national economy if with its defence function there is combined a serious attempt to supplement our woefully inadequate system of education.

It may be argued that education is strictly a prerogative of the provincial governments and that it would be madness to turn over to the addled brains that have conceived our present system of national defence the equally important system of national education. The writer most heartily agrees but, despite the present muddled situation in Dominion-Provincial relations, it might be possible, in a matter of such vital national importance, for the Provinces to cooperate, without losing control, in all that pertains to education. It is not inconceivable that, through such a combined effort, education in general in the less advanced provinces might be raised to new levels. The plan would certainly give opportunity for a continuance of formal education now in too many cases denied.

Folly of Penny-Pinching

Assuming that, through a genuine desire for national unity, the principle of a common effort in national defence and national education is accepted, the defence plan outlined assumes a totally different aspect. The folly of penny-pinching economy in all pertaining to national defence no longer can appear desirable if it can be demonstrated that the defence force is also an educative medium far and away above anything that Canada yet has known. Its cost will be to a great extent alleviated in every municipality maintaining an ineffective and expensive Vocational High School. The primary and secondary schools will then be able to concentrate on their true purpose which is to educate and the training for a vocation can be undertaken at slightly more mature age through the practical medium of a Useful Army.

The cry that was once raised by the *laissez faire* mentalities at Ottawa that organized labor would oppose such a scheme is surely without foundation. Except from the Communists, there will be no such outcry. Our present system of education annually throws on the labor market untrained thousands of Canadian youth which must be absorbed haphazardly into our economic system. The Useful Army would have the advice and assistance of employers and labor to train and direct into proper employment annually 50,000 disciplined young men with training for the jobs to which they aspire. Their systematic absorption into every branch of Canadian industry and commerce after undergoing training to that end would certainly check the outflow to the U.S. Large scale and varied training in the Useful Army would also provide opportunities to some of the thousands of university graduates now flocking to the South. It will not do merely to deplore this waste. The Useful Army offers a corrective.

Trained Personnel

Conservation of our natural resources cries aloud for well-trained personnel. The Useful Army would give that training. Agriculture in all its phases is still a major factor in our way of life. To compete and hold its own in the world markets on which it so largely depends demands constantly higher levels of efficiency. The Useful Army presents the opportunity. A mechanized world is ever looking for greater degrees of skill; the Useful Army would afford them.

Vocational training to be of value must be practical and, under the Useful Army plan, it will be practical to the point of being productive. The cost of maintenance will be materially reduced by the production of food, clothing and other essentials and by the provision of necessary services under the training plan. Military training will be intensive and continuous with one quarter of the personnel always actively engaged. Vocational training in every activity normal to Canadian life will be pursued during three quarters of the training period. The Permanent Force will provide instruction in both branches and it will necessarily run strongly to civilian personnel with practical and theoretical knowledge of a multitude of productive processes. The military personnel will be sufficiently numerous to permit of intensive training at all times. Staff courses and schools will not only afford relief from training to the Permanent Force (Military) but will also keep the training abreast of developments in military science.

The writer is not naive enough to believe that the Useful Army plan can be put into effect over night. It might require ten years for its full development. With luck we shall have ten years of peace. Perhaps during that period the world will outlaw the absurdity of war. Either way it is folly to embark on a costly defence scheme which cannot defend. Either way, under the Useful Army plan, we shall reap benefits on the military side through improving health and self-respect and, on the vocational side, we shall be building the sort of Canada for which 100,000 young Canadians have died.

It is strange that, in a country as virile as Canada, the first victims of economy are Canadian youths. Harbors are dredged and docks are built that never see a ship, but, in peacetime, youth receives its full measure of neglect. Discipline and skill appear admirable only under the blue funk of war. It would be well if our politicians could see and inwardly digest the result of their economy.

There is in Ontario, and perhaps it is true of other provinces, an institution where practical vocational training is being given. There young men are weaving blankets, canning fruit and vegetables, making wooden and metal furniture, tailoring clothing, dressing and curing meat and operating a 1000-acre farm. Their period of training does not exceed two-years-less-one-day but they are turned out as handy men capable of being absorbed into industry on a good subsistence level. Their matriculation takes place before a judge. They are prisoners in the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. The economy which refuses them the discipline and vocational skill which the Useful Army would afford has, to a great extent, placed them there. Members of all parties might be well advised to visit Guelph before they come to a final decision on the question of whether an utterly useless defence force shall be large or small.

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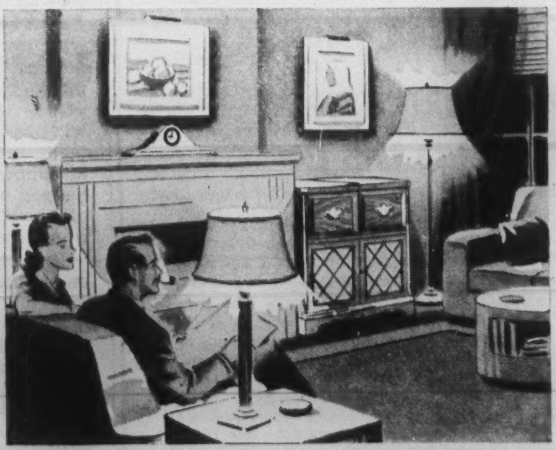

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OTTAWA LETTER

Percentage of Budget for State Services Still Modest Figure

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE estimates tabled last week make it possible to plot with some confidence a few of the major trends in federal finance. A shrewd guess can be made of the figure at which the postwar budget will level off when the costs of demobilization and reconversion have been paid. This in turn will determine the revenue needs of the Dominion and the permanent postwar tax load. Another interesting point is the extent to which six years of war have "socialized" Canada, measured by the percentage of the national income being diverted to Dominion Government departmental expenditures.

1. There has, of course, been a very sharp scaling-down of government expenditures since the fiscal year 1943-44, which may be taken as the peak war year: Total expenditure, 1943-44, $5.5 billion; Estimates for 1947-48, $2.0 billions.

Measured against the gross national product (one measure of the national income) the 1943-44 expenditure was almost exactly 50 per cent. The expenditure for the coming fiscal year will run to about 18 per cent of the gross national product.

2. While the special war and demobilization costs have been falling sharply, the ordinary and permanent costs of government which will continue into the future have been steadily rising:

Non-war expenditures — fiscal years

	$ millions
1940-1	$ 349.8
1941-2	390.7
1942-3	450.9
1943-4	524.1
1944-5	569.9
1945-6	883.0
1946-7 (estimates)	1,016.9
1947-8 (estimates)	1.304.5

The major items causing this rise are the increase in the interest on the public debt, the sum paid for family allowances, and the payments to the provinces under the tax suspension agreements. These three items total about $800 millions. They are all "transfer" expenditures.

3. While the estimates as presented appear to show a "saving" of nearly a billion dollars for the coming fiscal year, and thus, combined with reports of unexpectedly buoyant revenues for the current year, to offer the taxpayer radiant hopes of a very substantial tax cut in the forthcoming budget, the picture is partly illusory and needs to be corrected by a number of additional facts. Actually the "saving" is more nearly $500 millions, since the 1946-47 estimates turned out to be grossly inflated. Moreover, the 1947-48 main estimates will be substantially increased by supplementary estimates. Then one very large item is omitted altogether. In its "cash requirements" for the coming year the Dominion will have to find an additional billion dollars or so to finance the loan to Britain and the export credits to other countries.

4. The arithmetic of those who are clamoring for a very sharp cut in federal taxes appears to run along these lines: "Your estimates call for an expenditure of about $2 billions for the coming fiscal year. You budgeted for revenues of about $2.3 billion this year, but returns are coming in so well you will actually get between $2.7 and $2.8 billion. Consequently, you can afford to cut taxes by a quarter and still balance your budget." Unfortunately, while the prospect is good it is not quite so rosy as that. Instead of having to find $2 billions in the coming twelve months, Mr. Abbott has to find at least $3.1 billions. Is it good accounting to regard the entire $1 billion in foreign loans as "active assets" without setting aside something in reserves? And on the revenue side the picture is not quite so good as it looks either, because there is a non-recurring element of "special receipts" connected with the disposal of war assets and the tidying up of war accounts. Moreover, reduced rates will cut revenues in the coming year.

Tax Cuts Justifiable?

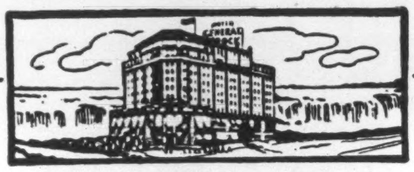
5. Having made due allowance for these factors, however, it would appear that the Minister of Finance would be justified in making substantial tax cuts in his forthcoming budget, especially if he was satisfied that present levies are depressing the national income by dulling the incentive of private enterprise. Whether the stimulus of lighter taxation could most effectively be applied to a reduction in the sales tax, or to a further cut in personal or corporation income taxes, or by an abandonment to the provinces of the smaller direct taxes, involves many factors of both economic and political nature. Mr. Abbott may feel that he has enough margin to do a little in all these fields.

6. The 1947-48 estimates suggest that in the absence of any unexpected developments of a major character, the postwar budget will, in another two or three years (after the costs of demobilization and reconversion have been paid), level off to not more than $1.5 billions, plus the cost of national defence. The latter figure cannot be forecast in advance with any assurance. It is running now at $240 millions. Some of the more grandiose plans of a couple of years ago have already been scrapped. But with this unknown element in mind, it seems reasonable to suppose that the typical postwar budget will call for an expenditure of about $1.7 billions. This is just over three times the 1939 figure.

7. In analyzing Dominion Government postwar expenditures one is immediately struck by the very large element of "transfer" payments. These are of two kinds. Interest payments on the national debt, family allowances, war and old age pensions are one type. Payments arising out of the tax agreements with the provinces are another. In the first, the transaction is essentially a transfer from individual to individual, without much direct effect on the national income. For example, the Dominion is collecting $250 million this year in sales tax. It is paying out approximately the same sum in family allowances. Every wage-earner in Canada pays sales tax. The great majority of them receive some benefit from family allowances. This is a redistribution of the national income, no more, no less. A similar consequence follows from the payment of $428 million interest on the national debt held in Canada. This is very largely financed from income taxes, and the highest income taxes are paid, presumably by persons and corporations owning substantial blocks of government securities. The payments of "rent" to provinces for the occupation of tax fields represent essentially a tax-collection activity of the Dominion Government.

Departmental Expenditures

8. There is a fundamental difference between these "transfer" payments and what might be called the "departmental" or "collective service" expenditures of the Dominion Government. When a government sets up a new department and engages staff, it withdraws from the labor market persons who may have been previously engaged in private enterprise. The wider the ramifications of government enterprise, the more encroachments it makes into the field of private or individual effort. We are going into the postwar world with a relatively modest percentage of the national income spent in Dominion collective services. The big invasions in this respect in recent years have been made in provincial-municipal fields. Apart from the postwar army, the percentage of the national income devoted to collective or state services provided by the staffs of the various departments of the Dominion government is probably no higher now than it was in 1938. I doubt whether in either year it was more than four per cent. That Canada is embarking on enterprises smacking of "state socialism" cannot be gainsaid, but this is not the turn our own peculiar brand of socialism is taking.



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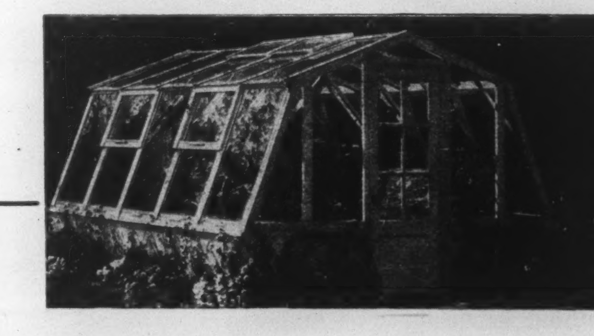

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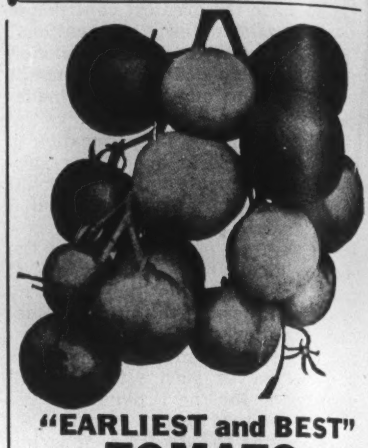

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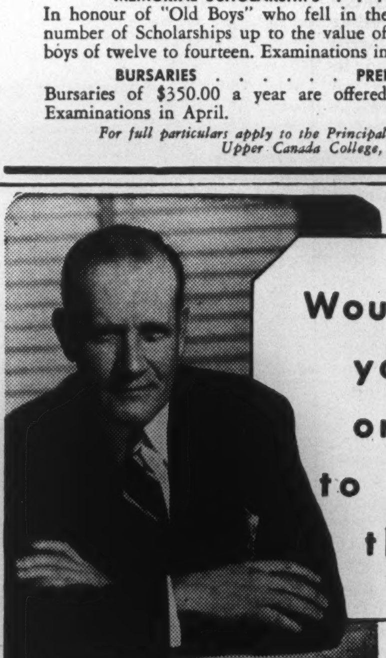

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MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

Drew in Fifth Year Is Still in Good Shape

By D. P. O'HEARN

Premier Drew of Ontario, who is entering his fifth year as leader of the government, is in good shape, Mr. O'Hearn says, in the opinion of observers.

Although the present session promises not to be important the government has given progressive administration and there hasn't been important criticism of its record.

The opposition is weak and there isn't strong promise that it will improve.

THE third session of the Twenty-Second Legislature of Ontario which got underway last Thursday marks the fifth year that Premier Drew has led the Ontario government and by now there is ground for a review of Mr. Drew as a leader.

Mr. Drew has done well. I think this is pretty generally agreed throughout the province. There is continuing criticism in some quarters of the premier as a personality. As a man he undoubtedly is too reserved ever to be widely popular with the public. But this doesn't alter the fact that his record as an administrator meets with quite general approval.

There is a good record of legislation now to the government's credit. In the four years that he has been in office Mr. Drew has given educational grants to the municipalities amounting to more than $25,000,000 a year; he has reorganized the policing in the province, has made important changes in liquor legislation, led the way in health measures and has taken other progressive steps of quite wide appeal.

Observers now are freely predicting that the Progressive Conservatives will be safely in power in Ontario for the next ten years. This is probably a bold speculation. No one can tell what is around the corner in politics, and particularly with a man of such strong temperament as Mr. Drew it's rash to do much guessing about the future. The Ontario Premier is quite capable of talking himself into a mess at any time. Nevertheless, on an estimate based on his position in the province today there is no doubt that one can say Mr. Drew has a firm hold on office.

No Major Criticism

Most significant is that there is no major criticism of the government, except from labor (and even there it is questionable how much real feeling there is among the rank and file). There are complaints on specific issues, particularly liquor, but they stem from class groups and the actual effect on the government's political position apparently is minor. A great portion of the temperance element which has raised an outcry against the introduction of cocktail bars in the province, if it came to a test, would undoubtedly still vote for the government.

The issue on which Mr. Drew is most severely criticized today, his stand on Dominion-Provincial relations, has little effect on his position within the province. The issue is to all practical purposes meaningless to the average Ontario citizen, even though he be Liberal or C.C.F., and the only interest seems to rest on whether Mr. Drew will have to put on personal income tax or not, now that he isn't going to enter into an agreement. It is safe to say that the whole Dominion-Provincial issue has had very little influence on the political situation in the province.

The legislative program for the present session of the Legislature is the least important that Mr. Drew has introduced. It hasn't any major innovations. There is scant comfort in this to opposition ranks, however, as they know that the weakness of the program is due to the accident of timing rather than any slackening in the administration.

Mr. Drew has important changes pending in the fields of welfare, labor, forestry and education, but the fact is that due to the lack of progress in Dominion-Provincial relations with the first two, and the failure of royal commissions investigating the last two fields to have reports ready in time for this session, he isn't in a position to go ahead with his legislation.

The circumstances which leave the Premier in this position and force him to enter on the session with a mild program gives an opportunity to the opposition, but it is most unlikely that the present groups facing the government in the house will make any capital of it.

One great factor on which any observer who prophesies a long and happy political life for Mr. Drew in the province bases his calculations in the great, and very evident, weakness of the opposition.

Inability to Reorganize

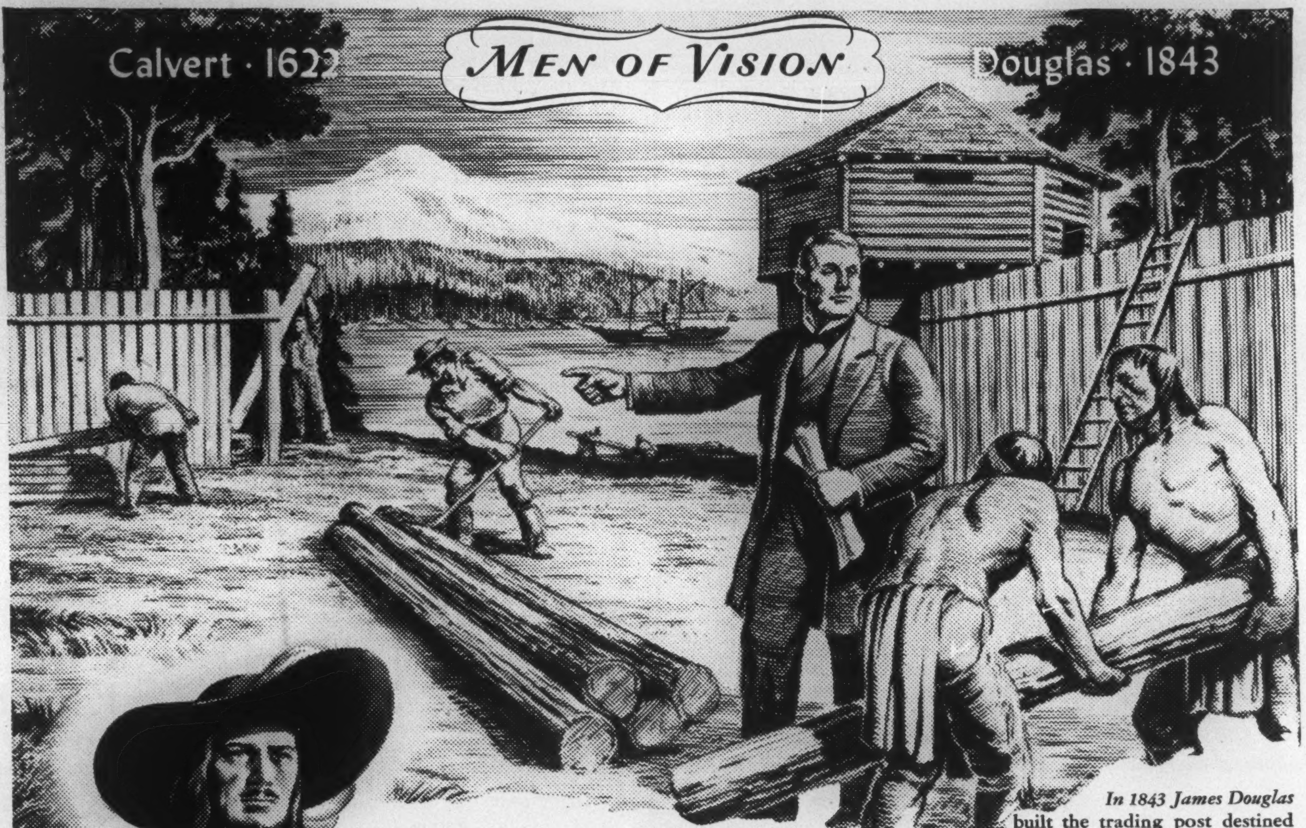
Neither the Liberal or C.C.F. group, either in or out of the house, has yet shown the ability to reorganize its ranks and come up with an opposition capable of bothering the government.

The Liberals are still making brave efforts to try and come out of the slump which they fell into six years ago. The provincial organization is holding a convention in Toronto in May and there are bright hopes in the party that it will launch a new deal. There is extensive reorganization work going on in the background now preparatory to the convention and efforts are being made to settle the many differences within the party.

Observers, however, who witness the weak Liberal representation in the house, and the evident unwillingness of the party generally in Ontario to really settle down to housecleaning, view its efforts with reserve.

The provincial group says that it definitely will elect a new leader at the May convention. But it said the same thing before a similar meeting last year and then did nothing about it. That meeting was a most dismal affair, and the delegates freely admitted that there just didn't seem to be a Liberal in the province capable of marshalling the party. And so far there has been no indication that the situation has changed.

So far as the C.C.F. is concerned they are still lethargic. The C.C.F.'ers can't seem to really get into the spirit of things since their defeat. There is a strong feeling that now they have missed their chance until after another depression and it seems to have permeated even into the leadership. It goes through the motions, but it doesn't give the impression that it has much heart in its work.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

I Can't Give You Anything but Consistency, Baby

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

DR. W. E. Blatz, director of the Institute of Child Study of the University of Toronto, advocates that babies be permitted to "cry it out" instead of being fed or otherwise placated.

"Since it is obvious that the child has to be frustrated some time in life, the sooner it happens the better," Dr. Blatz declared. "It should come as part of a routine . . . following a principle that consistency in training is more important than love."

CRY, little Baby, wail and cry.
You'll be frustrated by and by,
Those infant yells, so loud and rude,
Will help develop fortitude.
Cry, little Baby, shriek with passion.
You'll get no teething ring to gnash on.

The teething-ring's amelioration
Will merely frustrate your frustration.
So cry, my pet. I know you hate
Your present damp and dismal state,
And though I'd love to re-arrange you
I mustn't, for your own sake, change you.
These early testings of your patience
Are practice for the BIG frustrations.

And since Frustration must be met
Cope with it in your bassinet.
And rend the air with shrieks offended.
Your safety pin's undone? That's splendid!
The pain you greet with frantic squall
Is highly educational.
And though affection would rush in
To close the gaping safety-pin,
I must, however you object,
Remain consistent in neglect.
What if the neighbor raises hell?
Frustration's good for him as well.

Cry, little Baby, wail and fret,
Your troubles haven't started yet.
Vent your rage at harsh Society's
Strictures, while you're still in didies.
For shades of the prison house advance
As you shed your didies and go in pants.

As soon as you can talk, my pet,
They'll sneak up with the alphabet,
Disguised in blocks, and followed later
By Spelling, that sublime frustrater.
Yes, little man, before you're twenty
Frustrations will come fast and plenty.

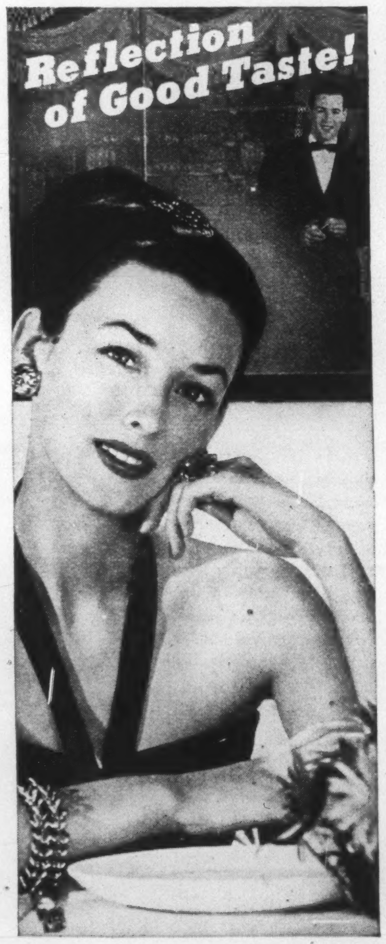
AMONG the hundreds I could mention
Are home-work, after-school detention,
The inward urge, the outward check,
The icicle slipped down your neck,
The ambuscade,
The fears that chill,
The hopes that fade,
The dental drill,
The school report with rows of minuses,
The head-cold that attacks your sinuses,
Decimals, and piano lessons,
Acne, the blight of adolescence,
The girl who slights the love you tender,
The teacher who reads the notes you send her.

So weep, my Child, at each frustration,
Howl till your face is deep carnation,
For meek unquestioning acquiescence
Will *never* get you through adolescence.
And when you've passed that painful period,
Frustrations, dear, will still be myriad,
The paper towel that never dries,
The hair restorer that belies
The label's bold unflinching pledge,
The beard that blunts the razor's edge,
Half your share
Of household duties,
Salary bare
Of Christmas gratuities,
The lack of manly privilege,
And all the minor suits in bridge,

THE early falls, belated springs,
And other untoward happenings;
The snow unshovelled, the summons threat,
The evening hours while you dig and sweat,
The conscience clear of civic blame,
And the summons that reaches you just the same;
Domestic bouts,
Financial straits,
Sleep that flouts
Barbiturates;
The goal unreached, the prize unwon,
And the aborted evening's fun,
Quick followed by the splitting head;
Blood-pressure; metatarsal spread;
The upward income tax revision;
The bill from the visiting pediatrician;
Reducing diets, vitamin doses;
Evenings devoted to child psychosis:
Pregnant with gloom, and varied, maybe,
By neighbors who phone when you frustrate Baby.

So cry, my Child. No interference
Will come from your devoted parents,
However piteously you beseech them.
You must cross frustrations
Before you reach them.
Although your pain with anguish fills me
I'll be consistent if it kills me,
And sternly sever the Silver Cord
So you'll grow up brave and strong and probably horrid.

Evelyn Gould, talented 21-year-old Toronto soprano, who will be the principal assisting artist at the Toronto Victory Choir's choral Pop concert, with Robert Hately conducting, at Massey Hall, March 19.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

One Million U.S. Citizens Likely to Lose Civil Service Jobs

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

UNCLE Sam's 2,100,000 Federal employees are an unhappy segment of the American population today. Already the governmental work force has been cut by 1,500,000 since V-J day, but economy-shouting Republicans want the scalps of at least another million.

For years, Senator Byrd, Southern Democrat of Virginia, has been clamoring for a reduction in Federal personnel. His latest demand is for a ceiling of 1,600,000 to produce a budget saving of $2,500,000,000 a year.

How this Republican-dominated 80th Congress deals with the problem of Civil Service reduction in force will inevitably have its effect on the political fortunes of the two major parties. The Hatch Act prohibits Federal workers from participation in active politics, but they are an influential factor in determining elections. You will recall that Postmaster General Farley chose an audience of New York postal workers for his call for President Truman to run for reelection in 1948.

Despite their political potential, the Federal workers of the nation have been under fire, not only from their old-time critic, Senator Byrd, but from such influential Republicans as Representative Taber, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Taber has been particularly critical of Government information people, declaring that Government press releases have made working newspaper people so lazy that they depend on "handouts" rather than reportorial "legwork." Mr. Taber has been getting his ears pinned back, not only by the newspaper fraternity, but also by fellow-Republicans. Forthright Senator Langer of North Dakota, head of the Senate Civil Service Committee, declared that the Taber talk was actually "demoralizing" the U.S. Civil Service.

Senator Langer pointed out that it would be impossible to fire a million people without crippling the Federal service. His stand provoked a very favorable public and Federal worker reaction and President Truman, through his White House personnel representative, was reported to have congratulated the South Dakota Congressman. Senator Aiken, chairman of the Senate Expenditures Committee, echoed Langer's views.

Actually, Mr. Taber was acting within his province as House watchdog of the Federal purse in recommending a province as payroll cut. The Appropriations Committee must determine how much money is to be appropriated, and to do this must know how many employees are needed and what are their duties.

Veterans' Rights

Representative Rees of Kansas, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, would like employees who are to lose their jobs to have at least six months' notice. He is now conducting hearings on House Resolution No. 739 to "Protect the Rights of Veterans and Career Employees." In these hearings Congress is working out its own reduction in force formula.

Democrats are not blind to the dangers involved in too precipitate firings. In a well-timed move, Mr. Truman ordered the immediate dismissal of "incompetent and inefficient" workers, but his directive contained a demand that efficient personnel be protected from "unnecessary insecurity."

With leading Republicans and Democrats concerned for Federal employee welfare, it is to be expected that a moderate job reduction course will be followed, but the Federal payroll will have to come down considerably below the present level.

As in Ottawa, Civil Service news is hot news here in Washington, and any governmental action concerning the Federal worker gets a big play. Preservation of the competitive Civil Service system is jealously guarded. Veterans preference is enforced and 53 per cent of men in Government service are veterans. One of the smaller veteran groups recently proposed that veteran preference be limited to five years, but there has been no clamor for this from the larger ex-service groups.

One evil of the present system is that supervisors are paid according to the number of employees under them. Pressure to retain large work forces results. It is not uncommon to hear home-going government clerks on buses and streetcars complain about the monotony of sitting all day with nothing to do.

Out of its war experience, the U.S. Civil Service will derive benefits. Mr. Truman has just signed a new code sanctioning practices inaugurated by the Commission last year when it began converting Government employment from its wartime basis. Principal change was the "decentralization" plan under which the Commission authority to examine and rate Government job seekers was delegated to individual agencies. Representative Rees regards this as a threat "to wreck the merit system in Government," but this is denied by Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Fleming.

Breakdown of Merit System?

Mr. Rees claimed that "placing the responsibility for personnel functions into the hands of the personnel officers of the countless bureaus and agencies of the Government, could result, and has resulted during the war, in a complete breakdown of the merit system." Mr. Fleming contended that the pre-war system was too centralized and created bottlenecks that seriously hampered Federal agencies.

While there is general concern about the extent of staff reduction, Mr. Rees' Committee reported the existence of "ruling cliques" in Government agencies, where choice jobs and promotions are given to the favored. He feared the Truman decentralization order might strengthen these cliques.

The Government will continue on a partial war-service personnel basis until at least July 1, 1948. It will take until that time and maybe longer for the Commission to hold all examinations for permanent appointments to various Federal job classifications.

While higher-ups endeavor to improve the service, workers are concerned with how long their jobs will last. Government union groups, C.I.O. and A.F.L., have sought to ease discomfort of "terminations" or "separations" as the Government euphemistically calls firing a worker. Unions' chief legislative goals this year are, liberalized retirement bills and jobless payments. Representative Lynch, New York Democrat, introduced a bill to give discharged government workers the same benefits given employees in private industry. The unions welcomed Mr. Truman's decentralization order but regretted that the new Civil Service rules did not include recognition of unionism in Federal service.

Representative Thomas of New Jersey, Republican chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, advocates that a Federal loyalty commission be set up. It would have power to discharge Federal employees whose loyalty is in doubt. President Truman soon will give Congress his recommendations for keeping "subversive" persons out of Government employment. A committee appointed by the President has drawn up a report on the problem.

Subsequently, the National Federation of Federal Employees accused Government officials in the executive branch of resisting demands of the Republican Congress to reduce Federal payrolls and eliminate employees of "dubious loyalty." While the controversy rages the Federal worker watches uneasily from the sidelines.

OBITUARY

News has recently been received from London, England of the sudden death of Mrs. Harry Earl (Mania Hambourg). Mrs. Earl was a daughter of the late Professor and Mrs. Michael Hambourg and a sister of Mark and Jan Hambourg, Mrs. Galia Coke and Mrs. Luba Dunham, London, and of Boris and Clement Hambourg, Toronto.

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THE WORLD TODAY

(2) The Soviet Zone as a Preview of Russia's Plans for Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN THE small Westphalian town of Lubbecke there is a wonderful chart room which, in maps, graphs and statistical tables, lays out the whole life of the British Zone as an open book.

There is no such source of information on the Soviet Zone. There are only occasional visits by Western journalists (who are to be allowed to peep in again this month, after a five-months blackout). There are the reports of Germans visiting, or fleeing, from the eastern zone. And there is Allied intelligence, occasionally revealed when it is considered politic, through some inspired report or article.

It is therefore always intriguing to try to sift out the truth of what is going on in the Soviet Zone. It is valuable to know, at a time when Germany has been thrown onto the green baize negotiating table in Moscow, what is the condition of an important part of that country. And it is indispensable to study the policies which Russia has pursued in her zone, in order to judge what her plans may be for the whole of Germany, should she gain the opportunity to carry them out.

The state of the Soviet Zone at the end of the victory year of 1945 was described by General Martin to the British press at that time. Due to the flight of the German population before the advancing Red Army in the spring, only 25 per cent of the potato crop had been sown in this great potato-producing area, he said, and the Russians had dug up and eaten many of these seed potatoes.

No Longer a Surplus Area

Most of the livestock had been requisitioned or removed to supply the Red Army, which lives off the land it occupies. The light, sandy soils, dependent on animal and artificial fertilizers, were bound to be less productive when they could be resown.

One may assume, too, that over at least a part of this area the conditions so vividly described by many Poles moving into the adjacent East Oder country must have prevailed: fields overrun by mice and rats, smashed or abandoned farm buildings, vanished machinery and animal stock.

A second report was given a year later by the former German agricultural expert Karl Brandt, now prominent as an American agricultural economist. Returning a few months ago from the post of adviser to the American occupation authorities, he gave this account in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The *Junkers*, or big farm proprietors in the East, were eliminated by the Soviets within a year.

Their estates were now divided up into parcels of 12 to 17 acres, and their well-managed forests into even smaller allotments, handed to former agricultural laborers and others who had neither buildings nor machinery, animals or capital.

The reform, says Brandt (and numerous other reporters) did not work. It is his opinion that the Russians never intended it to work. It made them some political capital at the beginning, but was really intended to prepare the ground for collectivization. It couldn't work, when they took most of the 60,000 tractors and the best of the animals.

Extent of Dismantling

On the industrial side there have been several striking shifts of Soviet policy. But here again I think that the overriding consideration has been to get as much out of Germany as possible in order to speed the reconstruction of Russia. I have myself seen many trains rolling eastward loaded with great reels of inter-city telephone cable, which the Russians have been pulling up, with radiators and boilers torn out of buildings, and with pipe of all sizes.

During the first year of Soviet occupation the same policy was followed in dismantling German factories, reliable estimates stating that no less than half of the industry in the Soviet Zone was removed during this period. It was much the same policy as was being followed in Manchuria at that time.

As may be imagined, in the state of German and Russian transport, with the shortage of labor in Russia and the difficulty of assigning a definite destination to all this material, confusion resulted and terrific bottlenecks developed. Half or more of this German machinery is believed to have been dumped on the ground, deep inside Russia or at some junction along the way, to lie there and rust.

At any rate, in May of last year they abruptly changed their policy from dismantling German industry to working it for reparations. Where necessary they supply the raw materials, and coal from Polish Silesia. Numerous reports agree that they take from 70 to 80 per cent of the production of such factories.

After the decisive Communist defeat in the Berlin elections last October there was a new wave of dismantling, and this time they took along the German technicians and workers too, in many cases. This continued up to the middle of January, when they suddenly allowed their sponsored "Socialist Unity" Party announce that there would be no further dismantling and that it was Soviet policy to raise the Potsdam level of industry by 200 to 300 per cent — though it was not explained how this could be done with what industry was left.

There was a catch to this "concession" about no further dismantling. During the autumn the Soviets had gathered together some 200 of the most important remaining industries, which had been marked for dismantling, including the Zeiss Optical Works, Krupps of Magdeburg and the famous Leuna synthetic gasoline plant, into the "Soviet Industrial Corporation."

It might be that these industries, comprising 45 per cent of all that remained, would not be dismantled—until policy changed again. But they were now declared *the property of the Soviet Government*. One hundred per cent of their production goes to Russia.

This taking of reparations from current production, readily though the Russians may justify it by their own war losses, is nevertheless a breach of the Potsdam Agreement, which they freely signed in return for great concessions on our part, including handing over to them a huge area of Central Germany. This is something which our negotiators in Moscow doubtless will consider before making further concessions (the Soviets now ask ten billion dollars worth of reparations from current production from our zones) in return for further pledges.

There are perhaps even more urgent lessons to be drawn from the political development of the Soviet Zone. Here one must properly start at least as far back as 1923. In the fall of that year, as Krivitzky describes in his book *I Was Stalin's Agent*, a Communist coup was planned in Germany and after several postponements was actually launched in Saxony and in Hamburg. The man who was to become head of the new Communist Germany he names as Wilhelm Pieck.

Twenty-two years later, while Red Army patrols were still clearing

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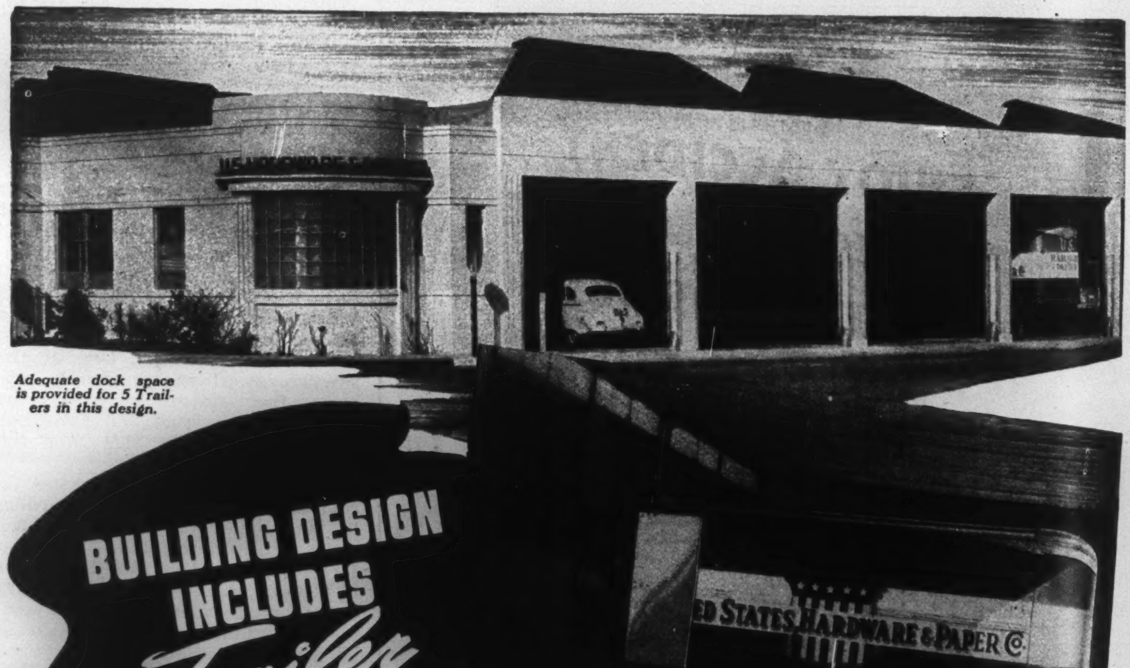

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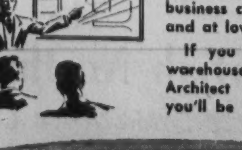

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snipers out of the ruins of Berlin in May 1945, this same Wilhelm Pieck arrived from Moscow at Tempelhof airport. With him was Walther Ulbricht. They had begun to organize a new German Communist group from among German prisoners of war in Russia as early as October 20, 1941. This had become the Free Germany Committee.

A Communist Document

Its members were made the political leaders of the Soviet Zone, the bosses who stood behind the burgomasters, the editors of many papers. From their ranks was formed a shadow Reichs Government of twelve departments, which sits today in Goering's immense Air Ministry on the Wilhelmstrasse.

The first important political document which they issued to key party leaders was obtained and brought back to America by Gerhard Seger, the former Social Democrat Reichstag member and prisoner of Hitler, and published in the *New Leader*, Jan. 12, 1946.

It begins by reviewing the past mistakes of the German Communist Party. "It was wrong to direct the main attack against the Social Democrats, because that only helped the Nazis. . ."

"It was wrong to split the trade unions, because it is not decisive to have revolutionary trade unions but to have the opportunity within the mass trade union organizations to reach the entire organized working masses. . . It was wrong to leave the exploitation of nationalist feelings entirely to the Fascist demogoguery."

"Comrades! We have to begin anew and learn from our mistakes. Now it is our task not only to want a revolution but to make it. . . First we must make a correct estimate of the strength of the various classes. It is a fact that the proletariat does not at present represent a powerful factor, in Germany. It is our task to make it so. The Social Democratic party machinery is far less destroyed than ours because they fought far less against Hitler. The Americans as occupying powers represent the only powerful factor which to oppose openly would be senseless provocation."

"Which forces can we consider on our side? The still unorganized, suffering labor groups which instinctively are yearning for united action. Part of the middle classes and the youth who are concerned about the continued national existence of Germany. . . Part of the bourgeoisie which was cheated under the Nazi regime and is now afraid of being swallowed up by American imperialism. All these forces must be combined for the struggle to reach the next partial goal, a democratic Germany which, offering reparation for Hitler's crimes, can regain her freedom and unity . . . a democracy after the pattern of Yugoslavia. . ."

"Strategy and Tactics"

"What is the meaning of strategy and tactics of the proletarian class struggle? Strategy means the unchangingly fixed plan of the class war, with the final goal of destruction of the capitalist coercive state, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism and a classless society. The tactics consist of the various operations, battles and skirmishes which are necessary to reach the strategic goal. In tactics there are not always advances; frequently retreats, zig-zags, and marking time are necessary.

"In this movement bourgeois and Social Democrats can take the lead for the time being. . . Then we Communists, being the most active, clearsighted and flexible ones, will seize the lead eventually. Our own organizational weakness within Germany and towards the imperialist occupation power does not permit us under any circumstances to go ahead independently for the time being."

"For the time being we shall support the left wing of Social Democracy because it is closer to us and we can thereby promote the leftist development of the entire labor movement. . .Those are the doctrines which our comrades in France, Italy, Poland and all other European countries have learned from our defeat. We must learn from their successes."

That is the Soviet program for Germany. Anyone who wants to be forewarned, is forewarned. Pieck and Co. proceeded according to plan with a shotgun marriage with the Social Democrats, in December 1945, wheedling some of the left-wing S.P.D. leaders to join with them and reopening Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen for the right-wing leaders who resisted them and did not succeed in fleeing.

They set up their "democracy" on the model of Poland and Yugoslavia, permitting two bourgeois parties a limited place in political life but hampering their newsprint supply and their election activities sufficiently to hold them in check.

They did, however, receive a check this January when their scheme to suppress a genuine election of the German Central Trade Union Executive, but instead introduce their selected nominees in key positions, was blocked by the stern opposition of the American Control Council representative. Since then they have taken a "zig-zag" by making overtures to the outstanding Social Democrat leader from the British Zone, Kurt Schumacher, inviting him to re-establish the Social Democrat Party in the Soviet Zone.

"There will be retreats, zig-zags and marking time. . . but the final goal remains unchangingly fixed, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat." And, less frankly, the merging of the technical ability, productive resources and fighting strength of Germany with the vast natural resources of the Soviet Union, in pursuit of its world program.

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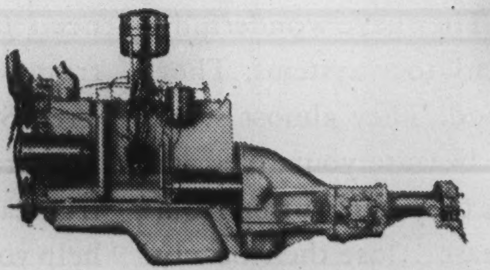

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SPORTING LIFE

Comment and Addenda on a Recent Most Interesting Discussion

By KIMBALL McILROY

IN A recent issue of this family journal, Mr. David Brock delivered himself of some extremely erudite and interesting comments on the Science of the Simple Drink, obviously based on a long and enviable experience with the same.

This department has no fault to find with most of Mr. Brock's conclusions, though he is a little hard on gin-and-grapefruit juice—a drink so simple that children can, and probably do, make it, and also one whose ingredients are frequently conveniently at hand—and he describes a method of preparing a Collins which requires more patience and self-discipline than is possessed by the average person who would be interested in any Collins no matter how prepared. Imagine having a bottle of gin sitting around the house, tantalizingly untouched, for three or four days, let alone six months!

Moreover, there are differences of expert opinion on the question of whether a Collins is best prepared from live lemons or from a good squash or cordial. The English, Collins-makers of deserved note, eschew the live lemon, possibly because they rarely have any, and furthermore fresh lemon juice gives many people heartburn.

However, all this is beside the point, which is briefly that Mr. Brock's suggestions are both too catholic and too complicated. Anyone who is planning to drink Scotch or rye will be well advised to drink them with plain soda and nothing else. Experimentation can lead only to disaster, and anyway the two are designed for this purpose and no other. The rum Collins and the rye Collins simply do not exist. They can be prepared—granted—but they should not be. Collinses are made for gin, period, and the type of gin governs the type of Collins.

CARELESS talk on this serious matter can lead to such abortions as a Julep made with rye. Juleps are made with bourbon. This is a natural fact, and proven by the obvious circumstances that Nature in her wisdom has seen to it that mint grows in bourbon country. It does not grow widely in rye country. If Nature had intended man to make Juleps out of rye, she would have made it a lot easier for him.

Observe, for example, that rum is a product of tropical climes, where grapefruit also grows. From this it might be deduced that rum and grapefruit juice would make an ideal combination and, on investigation, they do. Nobody needs a recipe book to work it out, either. Just add equal parts and water to taste. Mr. Brock's hot buttered rum is delicious, as any skier can testify, but it's one of the sticky drinks, it calls for butter, which is rationed, and it requires a lot of preparation. Normally, long before the first one is ready the thirstier customers are drinking right out of the bottle, which is not a proper way to drink anything but beer, though you might think it was after reading of certain liquor laws.

Another excellent rum drink is rum and apple juice. It is not widely known, and Nature seems to have slipped up here, but it is well worth trying. Equal parts again, either as a straight drink or as a cocktail.

SPEAKING of apple juice leads to a consideration of Mr. Brock's major oversight, the omission of any reference to applejack, or Apple Brandy as it is sometimes referred to by the elite. (Another name is Jersey Lightsin'.) This native North American nectar has so far achieved only localized fame, which is a pity, but now that it is more readily procurable there is every reason to believe that it may add to its small but select circle of friends.

Applejack is unique in that it can be made, quite legally, in the home, though this is not advisable for a variety of purely practical reasons. If you take some ordinary cider and let it sit around for a while, it becomes hard cider (or, sometimes vinegar, which is one of those practical reasons mentioned above). Then if you take the hard cider outdoors on a cold night and let it freeze, the part that doesn't is applejack. The only problem is getting it out of the ice—another practical reason.

It is far better to let some competent distiller do your work for you, which he does by more direct, though less romantic, methods.

The resulting liquid is very pleasant to the palate, and can be applied thereto in a number of interesting ways. Many prefer it straight, though this experiment should be made with care. It goes down very nicely with water, and blends perfectly with ginger ale, if you go for that sort of thing.

Better, however, is to mix it with apple juice. The resulting blend of kindred spirits is pleasant and extremely deceptive. It makes an excellent way of passing Aunt Gertrude out, if she's being something of a wet blanket on the party. The applejack positively cannot be detected in the apple juice, which can thus be palmed off as harmless to the most susceptible head.

A little fancier is the Apple Blossom, prepared from equal parts of applejack and apple juice or sweet cider, with the addition of grenadine and a dash of bitters. Prettier to the eye, though somewhat harsher to the tongue, is the famous Jack Rose. Applejack, with grenadine to give it a bright crimson hue and fresh lime juice to offset the resulting oversweetness. This cocktail should be dished up with a cherry but don't put a toothpick through it, because of the danger of guests falling and impaling themselves.

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Pelham Warner's History of Cricket Authoritative and All-Embracing

LORD'S, 1787-1945—by Sir Pelham Warner—*Oxford*—$4.50.

IT IS one of the characteristics of the English that they not only indulge in a variety of strenuous pursuits but write about them excitingly and well. When, therefore, the acknowledged dean of the national sport takes pen in hand the result is what is to be expected; authoritative with all the dignity and austerity of the M.C.C. yet warmly human with the stories of the personalities from all walks of life who have lent glamor to the game. It is not only the history of the famous playing field that "Plum" Warner has written but the history of cricket, for cricket and Lord's and the Marylebone Cricket Club are practically synonymous. From 1825 to this day the captain of Winchester School Eleven has been called "Captain of Lord's".

It is fifty-nine years since Pelham Warner saw his first match at Lord's and fifty-seven since he made his first appearance "in the middle". In the intervening years he has gone on not only to add lustre to the game but to become known as its chief chronicler. While cricket possesses an immense literature, Sir Pelham's work is known not only for its authenticity but for the personal touch which only a lifetime devoted to the game can produce.

But It Still Helps

Lord's, Sir Pelham points out in his first sentence, has nothing to do with the peerage. The name comes from Thomas Lord, the first owner and "the pivot round whom the formation of the Marylebone Club turned." But in lesser realms "without the law" the quaint belief persisted; a British officer, prisoner in Italy during the recent war, when informed of his election to "Lord's" received markedly respectful treatment from his captors, to the benefit of himself and his fellow prisoners. Decade by decade Sir Pelham traces the history of the game and its people up to "the close of an era" in 1914, then "the first German war," between the wars, and "the second German war". The book is completely annotated and indexed, with a diary of main events, rolls of Presidents, Secretaries and selection committees and even an appendix of cricket statistics. Illustrations are provided from the priceless collection in the Long Room of the Pavilion together with photographic records down to the visits of Alanbrooke and Montgomery during the Army v. Sir Pelham Warner's Eleven in 1945.

Cricket is played much more extensively in Canada than the average Canadian imagines and flourishes not only in the stuffy East and pleasant Pacific country, but in the more rugged atmosphere of Prairie cities. The Canadian Army Overseas possessed a cricket team which by no means disgraced itself in a series of matches with London and southern England clubs. And so there exists in this country a reasonably extensive public to welcome this work; no player or follower of cricket will wish to be without it and every owner is assured as well of much pleasure and genuine entertainment.

Photographic Record

U.S. CAMERA, 1947 — Edited by Tom Maloney—Photographs selected by Edward Steichen—*Collins*—$6.50.

HERE IS the record of the world's deeds and misdeeds from September 1, 1945 to August 31, 1946, put down on paper through a series of dramatic photographs selected from the ablest sources and amplified by more than a hundred thousand words of text. The emphasis, of course, is on the photographic documentation, and despite the spate of picture magazines it is a moving experience to review visually a twelvemonth in human affairs. Pride of place naturally is given to the Bikini atom-bomb experiments and of equal importance with the photographs is the inclusion of the article by William L. Laurence of the New York *Times*. The Bikini tests, says Laurence, added up to a tragedy of errors, chief among which was the public reaction that the atom bomb was just another weapon for which, eventually, a countermeasure would be developed. Prior to these tests the world was more conscious of the dawn of the terrible atom age; since Bikini, to the very real danger of mankind, the awe has largely evaporated.

And from Bikini on, the camera ranges over human life and death and joy and misery. How a baby is born is included, as are the trials of the German war criminals, the horrible conditions of U.S. insane asylums, hotel fires, housing shortage, the paralyzing strikes, foreign affairs and domestic politics. Sports and bathing beauties are not overlooked. The well-written text amplifies each picture-story and a chronology of important dates adds to the reference value.

More Balanced Diet

That is Part 1 of this luxurious and beautifully-produced volume. Part 2 is for the lover of camera art and the selection of fine pictures ranges through many well-known names, from Margaret Bourke-White to Ottawa's Karsh. The studies cover practically every subject and in the majority of instances photographic detail of film, camera and exposure are included. Part 2 balances nicely the more austere subject matter of Part 1 which inevitably includes scenes which are far from pretty; photographs of death by violence, however necessary for the record, do not in any circumstances provide entertaining subject matter. But U.S. Camera, 1947, is a faithful reporter of bad and good alike. It is a volume to be treasured by all who are interested in the camera as either an unexcelled reporter or as a medium for artistic expression.

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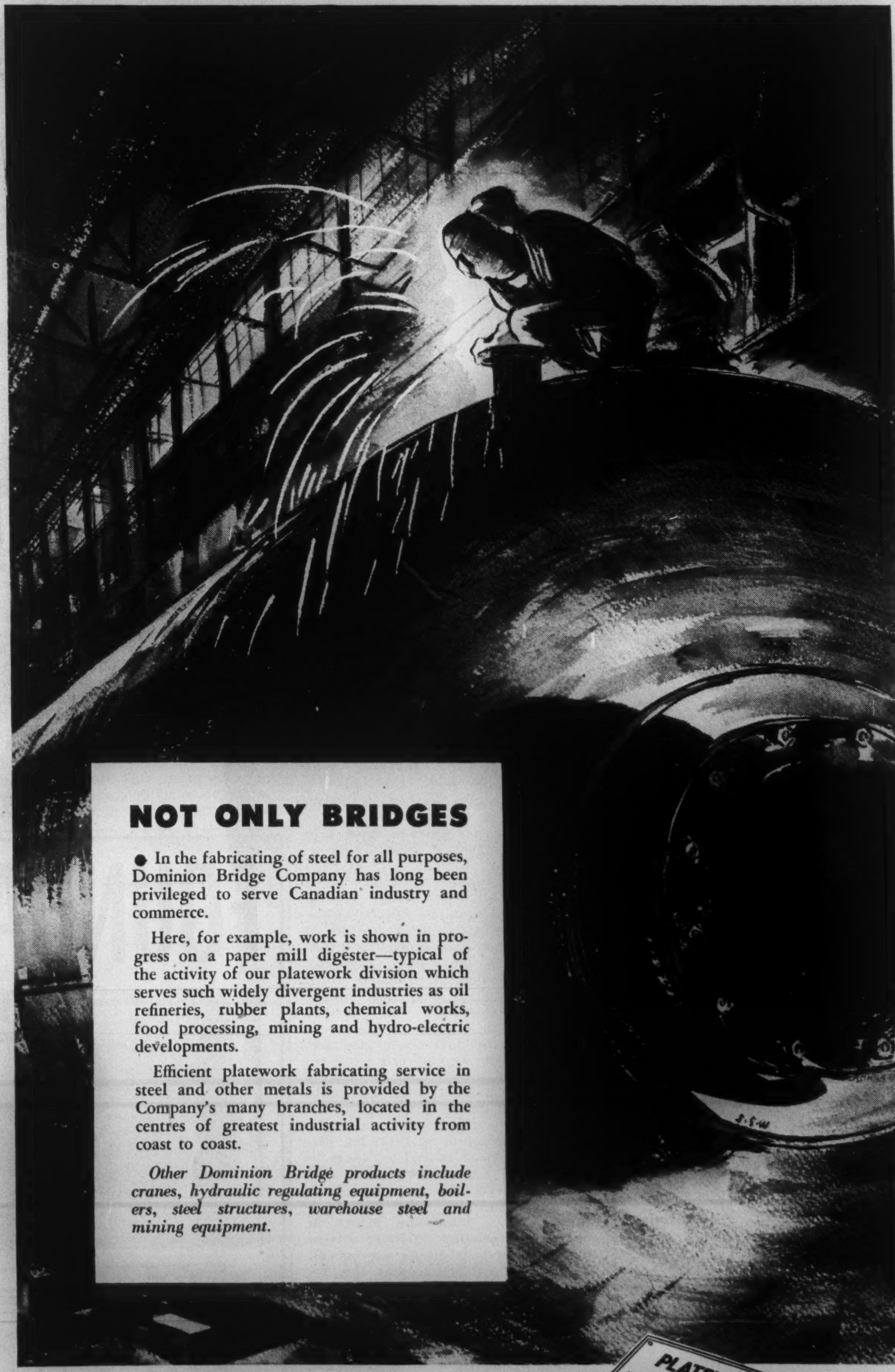

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Old Masters Were on the Program but Mistress of Only One Genre

By JOHN H. YOCOM

HAZEL Scott is a very successful young woman because she is: (1) considered the outstanding woman jazz pianist in the world; (2) married to a man as famous, in the eyes of her own people, as herself—Rev. Clayton Powell, only U.S. negro congressman and a Harlem Baptist minister with a congregation of 11,000; (3) comely appearing in the eyes of any people. But 26-year-old Hazel Scott cannot yet claim to be a first-rate concert pianist even though names like Bach, Mendelssohn, Liszt and Chopin appear on her concert programs, as they did last week at Massey Hall.

The imagination for rhythm, the nimble fingers and extraordinarily strong hands that stand her in such good stead with boogie woogie let her down when they tackle the old masters. However, if they didn't do anything *for* the serious pieces, they didn't, one must admit, do anything *to* them, for Miss Scott has a lot of good taste. Her Bach ("Prelude and Fugue in C sharp major") was all correct notes, played with the speed of a whirling machine but lacking countermelodic import. Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" was performed brightly but with a minimum of emotional appeal and a deadly sameness that could have been expunged only by better phrasing. The showy Liszt "Etude in D flat" and "Valse Oubliée" could stand the razzle-dazzle and so were the best things she did; the Chopin Preludes were merely "nice and accurate".

Her own composition "Caribbean Fête" (a first performance) was a four-part descriptive work of pre-Ash Wednesday celebrations in Trinidad, the calypso island. Reiteration of primitive themes and rhythms, while making atmosphere, showed just how narrowly imagined was the form.

But the music for which Hazel Scott is best-known and that which those who crowded the hall had come to hear was in her second group. Her own remarkable genre of jazz is of a high order. Granted that the best setting for such music is the pianist before a gleaming white piano spotlighted in the middle of a night club, her arrangements of the late Vincent ("Tea for Two") Youmans and Fats ("Honey Suckle Rose") Waller were polished enough variations on themes and the trim execution of same to make respectable Massey Hall listening up to a point. Her boogie group, in the familiar frame of flying fingers, slightly weaving body and a right foot beating time, was so limited in thematic material and rhythmic patterns that the sustained appeal was for fans only. The Gershwin medley as an encore was the best popular thing she did, for which personal preference, we suspect, the late George was 80 per cent responsible and Hazel 20 per cent.

The Masque of "Job"

The T.S.O.'s performance of Vaughan Williams' masque "Job" (S.N., March 8), under associate conductor Ettore Mazzoleni, was the highlight of the most recent subscription concert. The eight scenes in engravings by mystical poet William Blake were the episodes which the music related. Although Williams has made full and great use of the orchestra's harmonic, color and rhythmic possibilities in imagining a broader form than either simply program music or ballet accompaniment, while having something of each, we felt—contrary to what was said in last week's issue—that the number needed the visual ballet which had been originally designed. Perhaps a second or third hearing would clarify leit motifs (themes associated with certain characters or actions) for listeners identifying the narrative's progress. As it was, the announcer's explanation before each episode hardly sufficed to make it clear. But maybe the fact that a program in the work was partly covert gave the music an absolute quality for discriminating hearers and led them to listen to it for its own sake—and to hell with the story. From Mazzoleni and his players the work called for a maximum effort in phrasing, blending, tempi, varied dynamics and in giving an overall feeling of mysticism, and the response was nigh A-1.

Incidentally, Mr. Mazzoleni tells us that it was the score and parts of Delius' "Paris", not "Job" as we reported, that he found unexpectedly in Vancouver last December and performed a few weeks ago at one of the high school concerts. After some negotiating, the score and parts of "Job" were obtained with the help of the Oxford University Press representative in Toronto and the composer himself in 1942. They are for rental only and this time the Oxford University Press was able to supply them promptly.

The noted French harpist Marcel Grandjany, head of the Julliard School of Music harp department, played Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro" for harp, flute, clarinet and strings, and Debussy's "Sacred Dance" and "Profane Dance". Grandjany plucked his 47 strings to a type of music that is a natural for the instrument with appropriately lush accompaniments. Our only regret was that the broadcast schedule prevented hearing more from this virtuoso on an instrument notable for soothing savage breasts since Old Testament days.

Again this Easter season Toronto's distinguished Mendelssohn Choir will perform Bach's St. Matthew Passion at Convocation Hall on April 1 and 2. This will be the Choir's 24th annual presentation of this important work, and unlike previous years a repeat performance will be given in Convocation Hall the following evening. Sir Ernest MacMillan, the Choir's permanent conductor, will lead both events.

BERNARD NAYLOR

For the final concert of this season the Toronto Women's Musical Club will present at Eaton Auditorium at 2.30 p.m., March 18, the Little Symphony Orchestra of Montreal with Bernard Naylor conducting. This will be the orchestra's first appearance here.

The Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Ettore Mazzoleni, has announced the formation of a Conservatory Opera and Concert Committee with Mrs. George A. Drew as Honorary President. President is Mrs. Floyd S. Chalmers with Mrs. Egmont Frankel, Vice-President, while other members of the Executive are Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. W. F. Houston, Mrs. Kenneth McLennan, Mrs. E. Lorne Millar, Miss Mabel Stoakley and Mrs. W. M. Turnbull. The immediate work of this committee will centre around the forthcoming celebrations at the end of April—a week of operatic, choral, and orchestral concerts in Toronto to mark the Conservatory's Diamond Jubilee.

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Cicero Falls Is a Bit Like Toronto

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE are many points of communion between Toronto of 1947 and Cicero Falls of 1861, the locale of the Harold Arlen-E. Y. Harburg musical show "Bloomer Girl," which is the most consistently pleasing entertainment of its kind to play the Royal Alexandra in quite a number of years; but that communion is probably not the reason why the show has been doing, and will do next week, a capacity business. The reason is that it is an extraordinarily good show.

It does not call for, and does not have, any extraordinary talent in the performers. Mabel Taliaferro is exquisite as always, but is not overworked. Hubert Dilworth, an accom-

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plished Negro singer, is provided with brilliant songs by Composer Arlen which practically stopped the show, and our old friend Arthur Maxwell did a nice job in the tenor love-songs. Pat McClarney acted very fetchingly in the role hitherto taken by Nanette Fabray (whose name accidentally got left in the cast list of the printed programs), but her voice is not wholly equal to the singing requirements.

But the achievement of the show is in the book and the ensemble. We are not familiar with the play by Lilith and Dan James on which it is based, but it can hardly have provided more, if as much, substructure than the hoops of Manufacturer Applegate provided for the gorgeous crinolines worn by the ladies of the cast when not in bloomers. The conception of a manufacturer with a family of five lovely daughters all married to his super-salesmen, with a sister who is a suffragist leader, and with a bathroom in which the shower is an elevated tub filled with hot water by the maid-of-all work (whose wage is seven dollars a month), is too perfect musical-comedy material to have originated anywhere else.

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THE FILM PARADE

Rash Venture in Medical Field

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN RESPONSE to popular apathy "Sister Kenny" was withdrawn at the end of its first week's run. But I hate to think what might have happened if it had hit town in the middle of a poliomyelitis epidemic.

The virtues of the Kenny technique in infantile paralysis treatment are still a matter of debate, and will be until either the Kenny followers or the medical profession can pile up a winning score. At present the record appears to stand about even. In addition there still seems to be some doubt about whether treatment or natural reasons account for eventual recovery or crippling—a point which "Sister Kenny" fanatically refuses to admit. In the Kenny picture all the children who submit to Nurse Kenny's laying on of hands survive to romp and play and turn cartwheels, while all the tragic victims of medical science are doomed to go in irons the rest of their lives. The film admits no exceptions.

Screen censorship is a dangerous practice; but pictures like "Sister Kenny" are dangerous too and if there is any justification for film banning it applies to productions of this sort, which proceed from uncertain premises to distorted and exaggerated conclusions. Certainly the medical profession has every right to demand, on humanitarian grounds alone, that "Sister Kenny" should be either withdrawn or reasonably modified. The medical profession, however, would never allow itself to be drawn into rude and open controversy with such a popular medium as the screen; and, unfortunately, "Sister Kenny" represents the sort of attack that can't be met adequately by a dignified editorial protest in *The Lancet*.

Battle-Axe at Work

Hollywood, perhaps because of its curious anti-intellectual bias, likes nothing better than a story in which the academicians have all their store of stuffy accumulated knowledge upset by some bold experimenter. This is fine, as long as the central figure is Pasteur or Madame Curie. It is sheer perversity when the heroine is a person who has no scientific training and whose record of accomplishment is still open to criticism and challenge. There must I think have been some lingering uncertainty in the minds of even the people who made this picture, for even Dudley Nichol's script and Rosalind Russell's known admiration for the heroine couldn't make Sister Kenny the exalted and selfless figure they obviously had in mind. In spite of them, she emerges as a pretty grim battle-axe, a crusader who gets at least as much satisfaction out of fighting the medical profession as out of battling infantile paralysis.

Dean Jagger as Miss Kenny's neglected lover and Alexander Knox as a medical supporter of the Kenny technique haven't much to do in the film except sit about admiring the heroine. If the history of Elizabeth Kenny's campaign had been given impartial treatment, it might have made an interesting contemporary document. As it is, it is like listening to a long story about not very interesting people told by someone whose emotions and judgments you have no reason to trust.

"The Time, The Place and the Girl" which replaced "Sister Kenny" on the screen was at least livelier to watch. It's one of those backstage musicals that have been serving Warner Brothers for the past twenty years, and it has the familiar group of vigorous young people (Dennis Morgan, Janis Paige, Martha Vickers, Jack Carson) who want to put on a Broadway show and are frustrated by the usual procession of process servers, furniture reclaimers, property foreclosers, etc. In the end, of course they are able out of their simple resources to stage the familiar staggering finale with acres of floor space and half a dozen choruses beautifully undressed to the teeth. It's a perfectly harmless film, and there's no particular reason for staying away from it, or for going to see it either.

"The Way to the Stars" is a pleasantly uncontrived picture from the British studios. It tells the story of half a dozen young people in and around an English flying station during the early years of the war, and the record of their adventures and emotion is set down with careful British reticence. While it is a rather obvious idealization both of its characters and their emotions, this does it no harm as fresh and often moving entertainment. The cast includes Michael Redgrave and Rosamund John, along with such dependable British character actors as Stanley Holloway and Basil Radford.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE RAZOR'S EDGE. Screen version, practically unaltered, of Somerset Maugham's novel about a young man in search of the Absolute. Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney.

SONG OF SCHEHERAZADE. A musical which explains in fabulous technicolor how Rimsky-Korsakoff came to compose his more popular numbers. Yvonne de Carlo, Jean Pierre Aumont.

THE VERDICT. Peter Lorre and Sydney Greenstreet in a melodrama about a perfect crime. The crime is so painstakingly concocted that most of the suspense is sacrificed.

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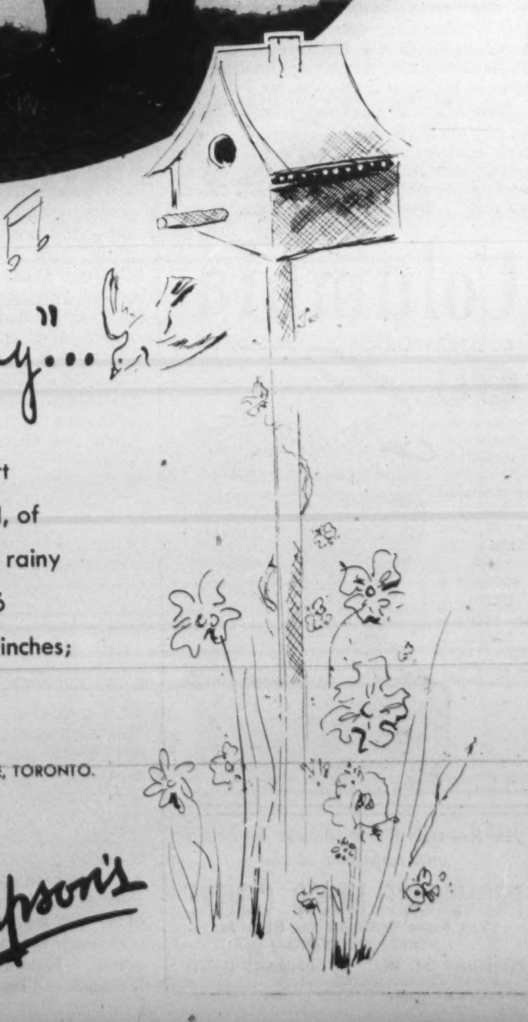

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RECORD REVIEW

Blame Buyers, Not the Sellers, If You Don't Like the Records

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE RECORD critic of a distinguished contemporary recently paid ironical homage to the manufacturers of phonograph records for their thoughtfulness in having recorded extraordinarily little music of real consequence, thus obviating the necessity for any very serious mental effort on the part of an already overstimulated public. However, he went on to suggest that there are possibly a number of people who would rather listen to a Beethoven Quartet than the songs of Jeannette MacDonald, and wondered why the record companies didn't seem to agree.

The answer to this complaint, so often voiced by serious musicians, is, of course, perfectly obvious: the record companies are in business to sell records—the more the better, and as long as most of their customers prefer the songs of Jeannette MacDonald to the Quartets of Beethoven, they will go on recording the songs—and selling the recordings in vast numbers. It is no use arguing that the manufacturers underestimate the capacities of the record-buying public. Business firms as successful as our major record companies have to be pretty shrewd evaluators of public taste. The fault, as always, lies with those who buy, not with those who sell. Certainly, there are a great many people (including this writer) who prefer Beethoven to MacDonald, but, until the majority of phonograph owners fall into line, the minority are plain out of luck! It is a job for our musical educators.

It is always an event of importance when the phenomenal 2-piano team of Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin lend their talents to a new recording. For my money, there is nothing finer to be had in the market. There is none of that purely mechanical perfection which characterizes other 2-piano teams of lesser rank. Though neither of them appears to be a solo pianist of great stature, there is something uncanny in their combined artistry; an integration of talents, a spiritual unity in which the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Duo-Pianos in Concerto

For Columbia, Vronsky and Babin have recorded the Mozart Concerto in E-flat Major for Two Pianos and Orchestra, assisted by Dmitri Mitropoulos and the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra of Philadelphia (D109). The E-flat Concerto is one of Mozart's most completely satisfying works. It is full of melody—the sort of melody that office-boys might whistle at their work, if modern office-boys deigned to recognize the existence of Mozart's music. The Concerto was written during a rather depressing period in Mozart's rather depressing life, and the fabric of gaiety is shot through with occasional threads of sombre and wistful melancholy. However, it is predominantly cheerful and good-humored in character. Robin Hood's merry men handle their part—a fairly important one, in this work—with skill and enthusiasm.

Thanks to the modern jazz band almost everyone is familiar with the sound of the clarinet, particularly in its highest and most strident register. On the other hand, too few people are aware of its capacities as a solo instrument in serious music. Of all the great composers of serious music, none was more enamoured of the clarinet than Johannes Brahms who wrote two sonatas and a quintet for this deliciously mellow instrument, which, it is claimed, he considered to be better matched with the piano than any stringed instrument. It is an instrument of many moods, less sensuous than the oboe or English horn, less brilliant than the flute, but extraordinarily versatile in the hands of a competent player.

The E-flat Major Sonata for Clarinet and Piano is a product of Brahms' later period, and in form, structure, and clarity of thought, one of his greatest chamber works. It is tremendously lyrical, often impassioned and ecstatic in mood—and, as if this were not enough, it has just been recorded by that star of stage, screen and radio, Maestro Benny Goodman, who makes his second excursion into the lofty realms of "classical" music. Mr. Goodman is a whale of a good clarinetist, probably a great one in some respects, but I got the impression from time to time that he knows a good deal more about the clarinet than he does about Brahms. Some of his tones are more redolent of Tin Pan Alley than Carnegie Hall. However, the work remains a fascinating one and the piano part, played by Nadia Reisenberg, is beautifully handled. The instrumental balance has a tendency to go cockeyed every once in a while but that is probably a purely technical fault. Incidentally, this Concerto can be, and often is, performed on the viola instead of the clarinet. William Primrose recorded it some years ago for Victor; the two pressings make an interesting contrast. (Columbia D170)

A Word to the Wise

Oscar Levant is a very brilliant and witty man, and a musical scholar of renown, as listeners to "Information Please" are well aware. He is also a pianist of considerable ability and charm. However, as an interpreter of Chopin he leaves much to be desired—almost everything, in fact. In his latest album, "Oscar Levant Plays Chopin" (Columbia D171) he rides rough-shod over ten of Chopin's best known and, until now, best-loved compositions with about as much artistry as a good steelworker puts into a job of riveting. There are a great many pianists who can play Chopin better than Mr. Levant and a great many composers whose works Mr. Levant can interpret better than Chopin's. "A word to the wise . . ."

One of the most distressing experiences I've had in quite some time was listening to an album of songs by Jane Powell and to another by Charles Kullman. Miss Powell, who is a comparative stranger to me, sings "through the courtesy of M.G.M.", which will have to suffice by way of explanation. Her voice is not exactly unpleasant but that's as far as I'm prepared to go. She sings *Les Filles de Cadiz*, *Ave Maria* (Schubert), *Italian Street Song* and *I Think of You*, the last "adapted" from our old friend the Rachmaninoff C-Minor Concerto.

Mr. Kullman, whose singing, on this set of records at least, is the most ghastly caricature of music I've ever heard, sings a number of Rimsky-Korsakoff songs from the motion picture, "Song of Scheherazade". A shattering experience. (Columbia J93 and J94)

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The Metropolitan Opera's jovial basso has recorded six favourites from Mozart Operas: —"Madamina!" from Don Giovanni; "Se Vuol Ballare" and "Aprite un po' Quegl' Occhi" from the Marriage of Figaro; Osmin's aria from Il Seraglio; "Qui Sdegno Non S'Accende" from The Magic Flute; and "Mentre Ti Lascio, O Figlia". The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, under the noted Bruno Walter, provides the accompaniment ($5.00).

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Music from "Songs of Scheherzade"

Charles Kullman, who takes the role of ship's doctor in the Universal film about Rimsky-Korsakov, sings on records the songs he performs in the film. Set J94. $3.00.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Spring Fashion Shows: New Ideas, New Silhouettes, New Freedom

By BERNICE COFFEY

THESE are the weeks of the fashion shows, some of them as elaborately mounted as Broadway productions, but here it is the clothes that are in the starring roles. Though other industries seem to require an unconscionably long time to recover from the pangs of reconversion fashion, which is both an art and an industry, seems to have snapped back quickly into its former vitality. There is a heavy seasoning of imports bearing the labels of the most distinguished designers of Great Britain, France and the United States.

Arrivals at the Arcadian Court for the Simpson show were greeted by a guard-of-honor of six attractive girls dressed alike in turquoise blue frocks and holding open pink umbrellas heaped with Elizabeth Arden's lip pencils in the April-May shade, which were given away as favors.

Obviously the longer jacket affords much freer scope in design, and the designers have made the most of the opportunity. First suit down the Simpson runway was a black and red striped wool tailleur by Bianca Mosca (formerly of Lelong), who had adroitly manipulated the stripes into a deep chevron pattern at the back of the jacket, at both sides of the front, and again over the shoulders. The admirable fitting, cutting and placing of the stripes is something that could be attempted only by one who is complete master of her craft and her materials. An excellent example of the light-jacket-with-dark-skirt theme was provided in a navy and cocoa suit by Louis Schrier, the Canadian designer. The long jacket in the cocoa color has two unpressed box pleats at the back, and high collar and pockets in navy to pick up the color of the navy skirt.

Full flared backs, wide sleeves, give a wrapped-about look to spring coats. Yards and yards of soft blue Forstmann wool went into the long sweeping lines of a coat held by a single button at the neck (by Omar Kiam). On the other hand, London's Norman Hartnell does a fitted turquoise wool coat with a wealth of detail, among them pleats stitched down at a gently sloping angle over the hips at the back and then released to give fullness at the back of the skirt. An inset belt curves down at one side to give definition to the waist. It's fastened with huge saucer shaped buttons of mirror-polished metal.

To The 1920's?

If the afternoon dress of lilac wool, brain-child of Omar Kiam the American designer, is prophetic, we can expect to see the waistline slipping to where it was in the Twenties. The dress was accompanied by a short matching jacket with dolman sleeves and a straight unfitted line from shoulder to hip, which the model wore held about her in the manner all too familiar to those not still in kindergarten in the roaring Twenties. Nettie Rosenstein, who has the peculiar gift of designing dresses that transform the most shrinking female into someone who looks as though she could have had an interesting past or, better still, an interesting future, does a navy faille afternoon dress with a skirt that breaks into fullness at the back where it is topped by a bow over the derrière. The dress has a low, wide-spread heart-shaped neckline at front, and short cap sleeves centered by little pleats.

Frenchshire hails the return of the redingote in a black wool sleeveless version that has a short cape, and puts it over a pure silk print that is a mingling of lime, grey and black. From London comes a black wool crepe afternoon dress that's miraculously shirred all down the front to give it wonderfully figure flattering qualities, plus a long black cape which flashes a lining of brilliant plaid taffeta. The cape is worn over the shoulders in the daytime. In the evening it buttons on at the waist and becomes a long full skirt. A two-in-one costume that should make it possible for the wearer to meet almost any social demand.

If the clothes in the evening group can be taken as an indication there's a bright post-Lenten season ahead, for those that climaxed the show are gala. Andre has taken a superb white brocade and suavely draped it across the bosom, leaving one shoulder bare, the other side held up by deep rose and Wedgwood blue ribbons tied in a bow. The skirt is swept back in the Lady Windermere style. A cloud gray nylon marquisette dress by Eta, with a dreamy floating skirt is embroidered at hips and bosom with color sequin nosegays. Gray appears again in Piguet's full-skirted tulle evening gown shining with little pinpoints of light like far-off stars (it's done with sequins). The top of the bodice which bares one shoulder is outlined in silver sequin flowers, and there's a long scarf to wear with it.

Jaques Fath has taken the classic shirtmaker style with its high rather prim turned-down collar and long sleeves, and created one of the most superb evening dresses of the season. The top and long sleeves are covered with horizontal tucks, the full, full skirt finely pleated. As his medium Fath uses silk chiffon shading from the darkest amber tone at the top to light in the centre, then gradually darkening again into the skirt. A dress that is magnificent in its simplicity and timelessness.

Commentator for the Simpson spring fashion presentation was Miss Jane Kift, associate editor of an American fashion magazine.

At The Round Room

A "by invitation" fashion show was held at the tea hour in the Round Room of Eaton's College Street to view the Ensemble Shop's collection garnered from the top houses of Canada and abroad. Modelled by the daughters of well-known Toronto families, many of the clothes had emerged so recently from the hands of the designers that they had only that day been taken from the tissue paper packing in which they had been flown across the sea from London.

The exact and inimitable way of the British with the tailored suit was evident in some of the first suits to make their appearance. Matita pairs a heather jacket with a plaid skirt that mingles misty pinks with blue and heather tones. Norman Hartnell's brown suit has a straight hanging jacket over a skirt that is pleated all round, but hangs from a yoke trimly fitted over the hips for slenderness at this point.

The elegant definition of black and white is seen in a suit by Creed which has a sharply cutaway line in front that is pointed up by a gentlemanly high collared white weskit. The softer line is seen in a navy blue dressmaker suit by Rochas which has a long slender skirt and a jacket that's diagonally draped over one hip. Hattie Carnegie's black suit with collarless jacket and slightly padded hips was worn with a gold blouse and a John Frederics hat of gold felt.

The ballerina length which is being plugged as a day-into-evening style is sponsored by Angele Delange in a sweetly young dress of bouffant black taffeta satin striped in red and green, with infinitesimal puffed sleeves and rounded neckline. From the same British designer comes also a sheer navy and white afternoon dress that breathes summer coolth. The skirt has two deep flounces applied spiral fashion which give it a feeling of ease and movement, and the white and navy sheer seems doubly attractive over a dark navy taffeta slip.

The spiral line, which is gracious and height-giving, appears again in an evening gown of gold silk jersey by Mad Carpentier, who does it with shirring to impart the effect of looped-over spirals on the skirt.

Peplums And Pleats

The recurrent theme of peplums and pleats is seen in its many variations at Fairweather's, where springtime fashions were modelled informally. A two-piece dress of navy crepe which had turned-over French cuffs on slightly full long sleeves, had a short peplum of crisp navy bengaline rippled with wide box pleats. For the more mature woman the peplum appeared again in a black pure silk afternoon frock in a red, green and white scratch print, where it came to a deep point at the front.

Navy—and spring wouldn't be official without it—was to be seen again in a wool crepe dress with a high neck outlined with a flash of white pique ruffle, and a wool crepe stole which transforms the dress into a suit. Pure silk—two almost forgotten words that are beginning to be heard more and more frequently—appeared in a black and white herringbone printed dress with a bodice that is draped to one side in a line that is most becoming to the mature figure. This was accompanied by a black wool coat with wide curved sleeves that are slit up the inside of the arm almost to the elbow, and outlined with black bengaline.

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SW-37

CONCERNING FOOD

Oh, St. Patrick Was a Gentleman Who Came of Very Decent People

By JANET MARCH

TO most people St. Patrick's day means that all the shop windows burst out with green trimmings, and a lot of heavy humorists go around saying "The top o' the morning to you!" If you are an ardent Irishman, and there are many of those who have never seen that rain-washed island, you will wear a green tie and send your wife a potted shamrock. The Saint who started all this has rather a dim history, but as he was born in 389, a sufficient number of centuries have rolled over his bones to account for the vagueness.

Patrick was an Englishman, born near Daventry, who moved later to the mouth of the Severn where he was captured by a band of Irish marauders and taken to Ireland. After seven years of minding herds in Ireland he managed to escape from its shores in a boat which was exporting Irish wolf hounds. I didn't know that the dog breeding business was such an ancient one. He reached Europe along with the dogs and ultimately fetched up on the Mediterranean where he entered a monastery in which he stayed for some years.

At some point he had got the idea of going back to Ireland and converting the natives to Christianity, and this he did, setting out in 432. He had quite a time disagreeing with the Druids and getting what Christians there were to unite with each other. Except for a trip to Rome he stayed in Ireland where according to Henry Bennet, a poet of the 18th century

"Oh! St. Patrick was a gentleman
Who came of decent people;
He built a church in Dublin town
And on it put a steeple."

He died in 461 and is said to be buried under a large granite slab which you can see today. There is no good evidence that he had any particular traffic with either snakes or toads, of both of which he is supposed to have rid Ireland. He is however said to have used the shamrock to explain the Trinity.

The rather meagre accounts of his life don't paint him as an Irishman bubbling over with jokes and blarney. Indeed like St. Valentine, that dour character who got himself crucified upside down, we seem to celebrate his birthday in a manner which it is doubtful that he would have enjoyed. If St. Patrick could listen in to the 1947 radio on his birthday, and hear the jokes and jigs which he is supposed to have inspired he would be surprised.

Instead of buying a bottle of green food dye this year how about eating some Irish food and—if you can come by it—celebrate by having a drink of that nice smoky tasting Irish whiskey. Potatoes are said to be the national food and here is a recipe which comes from no less an authority than Charles Baker who collected the recipes for his recently re-printed "Exotic Cookery Book" and his "Exotic Drink Book," by roaming over the seven seas. At present with the butter situation what it is this Irish dish is only of academic interest.

Colcannon

"The only dish I know that is truly Irish, and one seldom duplicated elsewhere is Colcannon—an old Gaelic name . . . One immense mound of mashed potatoes seasoned with pepper, salt, and so mashed and whipped with butter and cream until it is of a fine light consistency. Leaning around the sides of this mound are strips of fried Irish bacon, cut in edible sized pieces. Sunken in the top of the foot high mound, hollowed out like the crater of Vesuvius, is a half pound chunk of butter, which is put in while the spuds are steaming hot and allowed to melt . . . Colcannon is devoured by the whole family from the same dish, each member armed with fork or spoon.

Ireland being the land of the sheep and the potato Irish stew means stew made with lamb or mutton. There are two varieties of recipe for Irish stew, one sort which tells you to use well trimmed lamb chops and just cook them a short time, and the poorer man's sort which recommends bits of mutton neck, flanks or what have you, and directs long slow cooking.

One of the troubles with lamb stew is that there is a tendency always for it to be too fat. The best way to avoid this is to make it the day before and when it is chilled skim off all the fat. If you haven't the time to do this trim the largest bits of fat off and brown the meat in a frying pan first. Even so you may have to mop up extra grease on the top of your gravy by carefully soaking a thick slice of bread. As we are celebrating a Saint's birthday here is a recipe for the grander sort.

Irish Stew

8 lamb chops
2 cups of meat stock
3 carrots
2 turnips
1 large onion
2 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce
¼ teaspoon of ground cloves
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons of tomato catsup

Trim the chops and brown them on both sides in a frying pan. Heat the stock and put in the chops and let them simmer gently. Slice the carrots, the turnip, and the onion, and boil them gently in as little water as possible, and then drain them and add them to the meat. Brown the flour with a little fat and pour on some of the stock in which the meat has cooked. Stir till it thickens, then return it to the meat and vegetables. Season with salt and pepper. Add the cloves. Worcester sauce and tomato catsup, and serve.

"By Appointment to His Majesty"

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

VERY shortly, the King's salary will come under review. No drastic changes are contemplated, but the amount for the coming twelve months will be settled when the Budget is passed by Parliament.

Since he became Sovereign, in 1936, His Majesty has received $1,640,000 a year from the State, this amount being his share of what is termed the Civil List. There are, however, several large deductions. More than $600,000 is earmarked for royal household expenses alone—excluding the salaries of the staff who run the royal palaces. Those wages account for a further $536,000 a year!

Out of the $600,000 are also met the bills of the many tradesmen and firms under contract to supply goods to the royal residences. The coveted words "By Appointment to H. M. King George VI" are permitted to be used only by those who receive a royal warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, though the domestic economy of the palaces is controlled by the Lord Steward of the Household.

Only in very exceptional circumstances is a warrant cancelled, and today more than 2,000 are in force, some of them dating back more than 100 years. Each succeeding Sovereign adds further names to the list—those of suppliers who gave satisfactory service to him before his accession to the Throne. In Victorian times there were less than 1,200 holders of these royal appointments. King Edward VII added a further 500 during his nine years reign, and other tradesmen were given contracts by King George V.

Rock Candy For Prince

A very wide variety of trades and industries are now included. The privilege of catering for British Royalty, moreover, is not restricted to large, well-known firms. The honor goes to many obscure tradesmen and small-scale enterprises. Nor is it limited entirely to Britishers. In some cases it has gone to firms in foreign countries.

Changing royal preferences and needs have been responsible for some odd appointments. When the present Duke of Windsor was a boy, he had a special liking for the sweetmeat known as Edinburgh rock. So a royal warrant went to a Scottish firm for regular supplies.

Another concern holds a royal contract to supply invalid chairs to the Royal Family! The late King George V required such a carriage when he was recovering from a serious illness, and a standing order for them was placed with a leading manufacturer. During His Majesty's convalescence, other new royal warrants came into existence, chiefly for invalid foods.

Gunsmiths, clock repairers, bagpipe makers, antique dealers, fishmongers, a taxidermist, a chimney-sweep, a weather-vane maker, a manufacturer of salad dressing, hatters, hosiers, wine merchants, picture restorers, cinematograph makers, a theatre ticket agency—these are among the hundreds of firms and individuals appointed to meet the needs of British Royalty.

The royal appointments lapse only when the firm or individual concerned goes out of business or is adjudged bankrupt. Otherwise, the royal warrants are "for ever and a day." They are confirmed yearly, however, and extra pages have to be included in the London *Gazette* when the annual list is published in that official journal.

The payments made to royal warrant holders, out of the $600,000 or so set aside for royal household expenses, are in the form of cheques. These are not signed by the King, but bear the words "For and on behalf of His Majesty's Privy Purse;" and the signature is that of the Paymaster Commander.

Yet, even without the Sovereign's signature, royal household cheques for comparatively small amounts have sometimes been kept for years as souvenirs before being paid into the recipient's bank. Nowadays, to prevent this misuse, the cheques must be paid in within one calendar month. Otherwise they are invalid.

Also, they cannot be paid into the account of anyone other than the person or firm named on them. This restriction was introduced after it was found that the King's cheques were sometimes being passed from one individual to another, again as souvenirs, at an inflated value, before the King's bankers received them.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Variety for Elmer

By J. E. MIDDLETON

"HE'S nuts for a change," said the smiling Fair-and-Forty, resting in the lounge after a shopping orgy.

"How do you mean, change?" asked Thin-and-Fifty camped beside her.

"Take breakfast, f'rinstance. Tom and Molly and me stick to corn-flakes with maybe a dab of toast and jam. That don't do for Elmer any time. Today he had sausages; yesterday it was bacon and eggs; tomorrow it'll be a small steak."

"What! After his cereal?"

"Huh! Cereal! Catch him eating any! Oatmeal, wheat germ, corn-meal — mush, he calls it — baby-food. He says he wants a breakfast that'll put hair on his chest."

Fair-and-Forty leaned back on the green upholstery and laughed in a rich, fruity tone, with some body to it. Thin-and-Fifty accomplished a partial smile, then remarked, "I suppose a truck-driver feels the cold."

"Not Elmer. Woollen underwear, flannel shirt, a sweater and a leather windbreaker with a zipper. He doesn't need hair on his chest." And again she laughed. "It ain't as if he had any hard work to do. He just sits, all day long, backing the truck up to the steam-shovel, driving a mile or so, touching a lever and dumping. He could do it on his head. I tell him he ought to try my job some day and get a good sweat. Last night after ten o'clock I ironed seven shirts for Tom and one for Elmer. He's off today and brung me down town in the truck. I left him downstairs looking at a power lathe or something. He won't buy it, but he likes snooping around machinery. We're going to have lunch here. Another change. As I said he's nuts for a change."

She took time off for a genteel cough and continued: "Our dinners are something chronic; mashed potatoes one night, hashed brown the next, baked in their skins, or lyonnaise, or 'scalopped. And meat the same way; steak, lamb chops, roast of pork, fried ham, and so on."

"Well it's a variety," ventured Thin-and-Fifty.

"My dear, you said something. Now I could do with a roast on Sunday and cold beef every night — Monday through Friday, as they say on the radio — and a kipper on Saturday. But my gentleman wouldn't stand for it."

"He's too particular," said Thin-and-Fifty in marked disapproval.

"Oh, I don't know. It's just his way. Has always been used to it. After all he's a working man out in the open and needs to keep up his strength. He's a swell husband, likes my cooking; never even mentions how his mother did things." A chuckle, still fruity, followed this quip.

"Sometimes, if I'm beginning to get fed-up, I do a deep apple pie for him, with cinnamon, nutmeg and whipped cream. That night we'll go to a show, sure as guns!" Again she laughed, shaking her ample breadth, while her neighbor in puzzled wonder puckered precise lips.

"How do you feed *your* man?" asked Fair-and-Forty.

"I'm not married," was the satisfied reply.

"Gee, that's too bad!" The voice dripped sympathy. "What do you do to keep up your interest?"

"My sister and I live quite simply, and we go out a good deal. We have a lot of friends."

"Friends are all right, of course. We have a lot too but we don't go to see them much. There's a good deal going on at home, with Tom's gang and Molly's friends and Elmer's Union men—he's secretary-treasurer, you know,—and most evenings there's some one in and that means a lunch. Last night we had grilled kidneys on toast. Elmer's fond of kidneys, lamb's kidneys especially."

While the conversation continued in this juicy vein I smoothed the grin off my countenance and began a course of meditation on Elmer and his full-fed household, on capitalism and on organized labor. I wondered what a Russian, or Latvian, or Polish truck-driver would think of Elmer's daily life — in a one-family house, with a special room for Molly, another for Tom, besides a conjugal bedroom, a living room, a kitchen and a coal furnace in the basement.

I wondered what Queen Elizabeth and Essex would think if they could march out of the shadows and sit down at Elmer's dinner table. They would see a fair linen cloth, silver-plated knives and forks, cream-and-rose china ware. I imagined how shocked they would be at an every-day luxury far surpassing that of Whitehall, or the lordliest castle in the England of their day. I wondered what they would think of grilled kidneys at midnight and a small steak at breakfast with a stuffed ox-heart for dinner. Or, next day, fried ham for breakfast, roast loin of pork for dinner and Winnipeg gold-eye as a midnight snack. No doubt they would scuttle back into the shadows to tell Leicester and Sir Francis Drake, Shakespeare and Lord Bacon, what they had seen, and to rage because they wouldn't be believed. No, not for an instant!

I meditated on the theorists of today who call Elmer a wage-slave because he drives a truck at so much—so very much — an hour and is able to live like a fighting cock on the proceeds. And I wondered at the heavy grousing of the same theorists because the owner makes a profit out of his trucking, after risking fire and collision, bad estimating and all the other hazards of his business.

Make no mistake. I'm not a free-enterprise hireling, convinced that all reform is folly and any change is for the worse. That way lies fascism. I know that capitalism can be both stupid and cruel. But I also know that even in my lifetime much of the stupidity and cruelty have been purged out of it. Organized labor has done much of the purging, but an enlivened public opinion has done more. For people on this continent have never been convinced that an existing practice must be good because it exists. They want to know why it is good and why it can't be better. Then they make it better, in peaceful trial-and-error and without the shine of bayonets in the morning sun.

Neither Elmer, nor his Fair-and-Forty, imagines that their way of life is anything uncommon. They would be surprised beyond measure to hear that it is one of the miracles of the ages. First, because both of them have learned at public expense to read and write and figure; secondly, that, without uncommon native genius or a specialized talent acquired by long training, they can live in privacy and comfort; well-housed, well-clad and well-fed.

Long before the First Great War George Ade, the writer, made a trip around the world. Coming back to his Chicago haunts he was asked about his impressions. He replied, "I found out that ninety-five per cent of the people of the world think they're getting along great when they're not starving to death."

So Elmer, and his like, are among the narrowest minority on earth and don't even know it.

"Here he comes now," I heard Fair-and-Forty say. I looked up, expecting to see a fine figure of a man, tall and burly. What I saw was a weedy little chap, standing almost furtively in the doorway. He might weigh 135, and was beaming on the genial woman who, in flesh, would make two of him. And again I meditated. "Where does he put it? And what good does it do him?"

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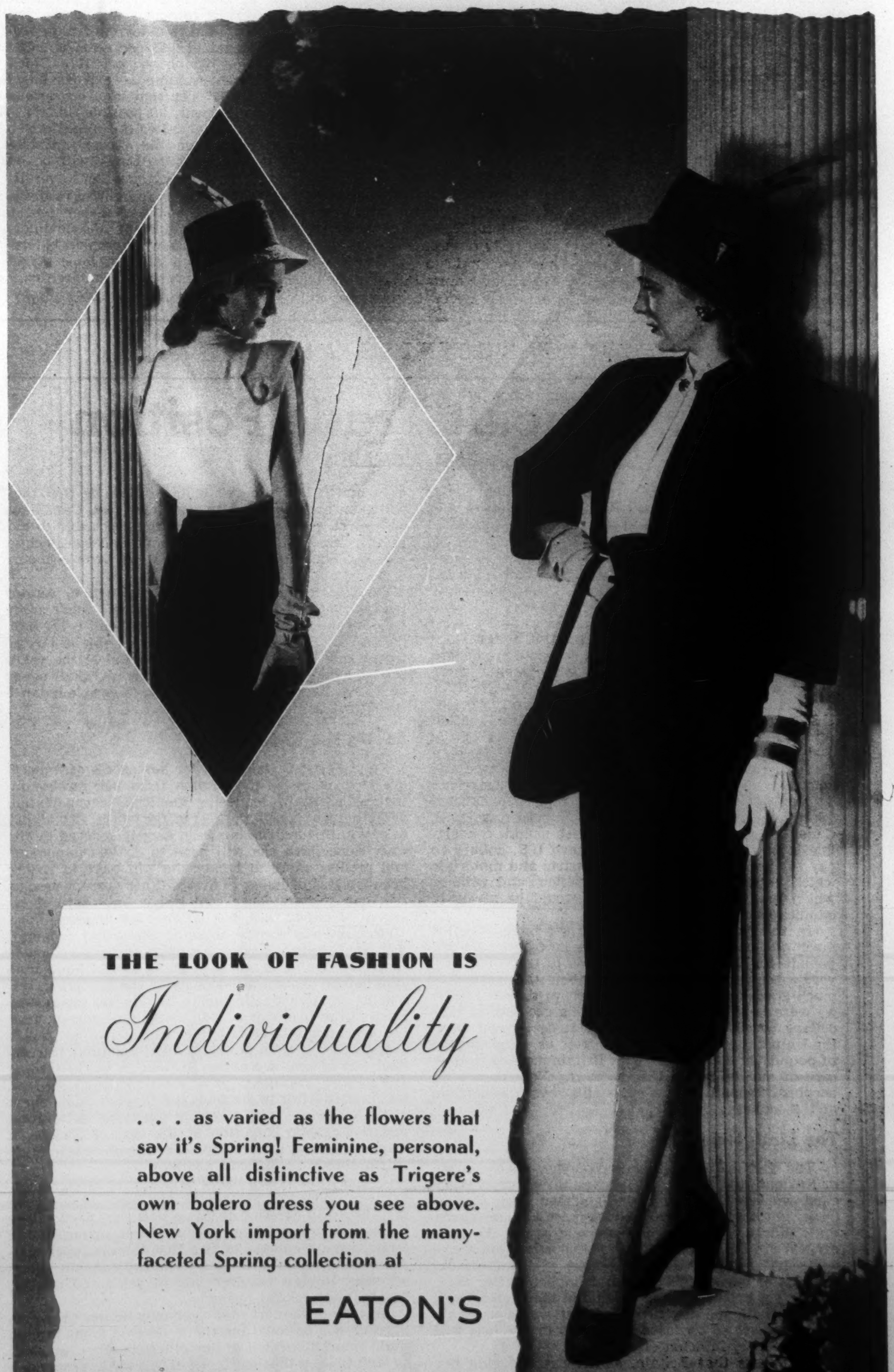


Britain's 1947 Survey Lacks Concrete Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The recent "Economic Survey for 1947" has not been well received in Britain, says Mr. Marston, for it gives no clear indication as to how specific objectives may be reached. It recognizes the importance of fuel, labor and exports, and provides for at least 15 per cent more capital equipment and maintenance work than was normal before the war, but shows an incomplete grasp of the manpower situation and fails to mention the vital part Mr. Dalton's cheap-money policy must play.

With the survival of Britain as a major industrial power at stake, very definite action as the first phase of a long-term policy is the only solution.

London.

AN ECONOMIC Budget, dealing with real goods, as a supplement to the annual financial plans, is a good idea. In this crisis year there is a particularly urgent need for it in Britain. However, the "Economic Survey for 1947" has not been sympathetically received. It came just a month after the White Paper on "Economic Considerations," a painstaking affair which accurately diagnosed the malady but indicated no cure. Anyone who still had illusions should have lost them after publication of that grim document.

The logical next step was a plan to show people the way out. But what the Government offered was more sobering facts. There are also, it is true, specific, detailed objectives; but the appearance of a plan is illusory, for there is no clear indication how the objectives are to be reached.

Coming at the very height of the fuel crisis, this economic budget has rightly stressed the paramount importance of coal. It gives a figure of 200 million tons as the minimum output of coal required this year, compared with an actual output of 189 million tons last year.

It proposes to encourage men to work in the coal mines, and to make mining equipment a high priority. If the coal problem were the only one, a concerted effort could undoubtedly overcome it. But it is only one factor in a general disequilibrium, and even this limited objective may never be attained unless harmony is restored to the economy in general.

After coal and power, "the second problem" is described as the nation's labor force. It might be argued that the labor force was the basic problem, failing a solution of which the coal and power problem could never be solved; for not merely are more men needed to mine coal, but more men are needed to make mining and electrical equipment, and to make the steel and other materials required for the machinery industries.

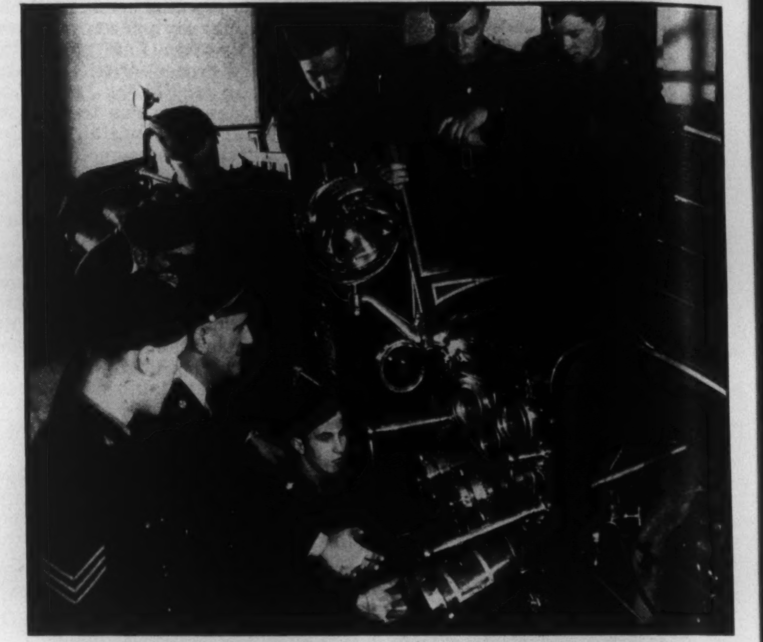
Paying for Imports

Paying for the necessary imports is the third problem. The requirement here is a familiar one: more exports. This again, means more labor and materials for the export industries. It is now laid down that at least 25 per cent of our manufacturing resources should be devoted to production for export, to reach a target of 140 per cent of 1938 volume by the end of 1947. Since the recent volume of exports has been 110-115 per cent, and no serious development is possible in the first half-year, after the recent crisis, the burden on the export industries in the second half-year will be heavy.

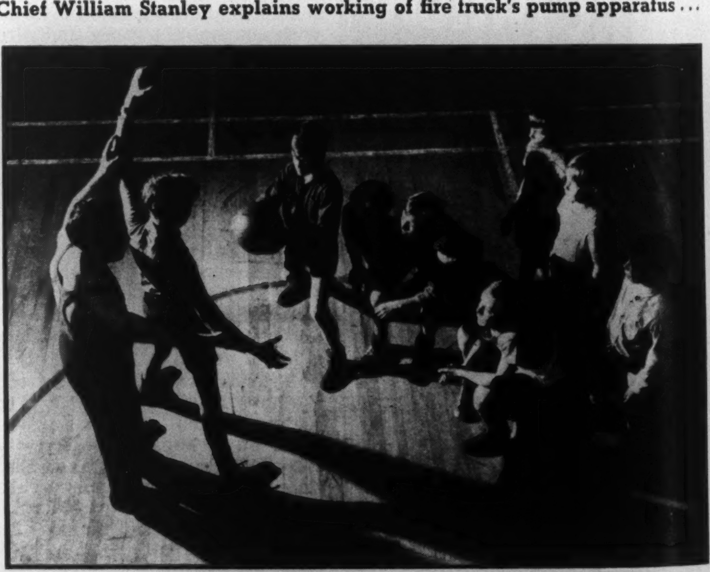
The importance of overall re-equipment is recognized in the provision for at least 15 per cent more capital equipment and maintenance work than was normal before the war. Thus at least some target for capital investment is specified. But

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Mining Town Has Solved Its Juvenile Delinquency Problems



Being completely dependent on mining, the northern Ontario town of Timmins, offers school-age youngsters little opportunity for spare-time or vacation employment. With a mounting juvenile delinquency rate ten years ago, Timmins police department established in 1937 an association whose prime purpose was to encourage boys' sports. Out of this has grown a Community Activities Committee, which plans recreation for the entire community. Facilities now available for almost every kind of sport are enjoyed by practically every teenager in Timmins. Above, Chief William Stanley explains working of fire truck's pump apparatus . . .



. . . to air cadets. Instructor Johnny Anderson trains a juvenile basketball team at McIntyre Arena. Helen Korri (lower picture) teaching mat work to younger members of Finnish-Canadian club. Last year only 20 Timmins youngsters came up in juvenile court as against more than 100 in 1941.

—Photos, National Film Board.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Our Difficult Trade Position

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH travel and exchange restriction eased at last, a great many Canadians have been looking forward to extensive visits to the United States this year. Right now it seems that they may be disappointed. Canada's shortage of U.S. dollars, needed in volume to pay for essential imports from that country, is becoming so acute that it appears those restrictions may have to be re-imposed before long. We may also soon see Canada's dollar, so lately restored to parity, once more at a discount in relation to the U.S. dollar, since this would tend to stimulate Canadian gold production and promote exports to the U.S., developments which are greatly needed.

This country is seriously on the spot in respect of U.S. dollar exchange, so much so that the situation constitutes a grave threat to our prosperity in the early future. We ended the war with the Foreign Exchange Control Board in possession of a large and what seemed to be an ample, supply of American dollars, but that supply is being rapidly exhausted mainly because of the non-receipt, on current sales of Canadian goods to Britain, of British pounds convertible into U.S. funds. We must have U.S. dollars to pay for a multitude of American parts and materials which enter into Canadian production, and without which many Canadian activities would be seriously handicapped and lessened.

In the past, over many years, we have obtained much of our supply of U.S. dollars by trading British pounds for them. We had pounds to trade because, year after year, we sold Britain about three times as much goods as we bought from her; at the same time we were habitually short, on trading account, of U.S. dollars because we bought a great deal more from the United States than she took from us. The surplus of pounds on our trading with Britain more than took care of our deficit on U.S. account. Now there's no surplus of pounds, whereas we still have the shortage of U.S. dollars.

The Limb Sawn Off

The fact is that Canada's economy, always more or less out on a limb because some three out of every eight workers obtained their livelihood from foreign trade, got along very well under these circumstances until World War II came along and sawed the limb off. We're still doing plenty of exporting, but we're doing it largely on credit because of the financial troubles of our customers; what happens after that, no one yet knows. There is hope in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, but world economic conditions are so confused that these institutions will have difficulty in doing effective work.

It appears that Britain, at present charging her purchases from us against the $1,250,000,000 loan we made her last year, will greatly need another credit when that loan is consumed, even though the British government is at present telling its people that they will then have to stand on their own feet. Canadians will, of course, want to do everything possible to aid British recovery, for both economic and sentimental reasons, but there is the fact that our own economy is badly upset.

The present difficult exchange situation, serious though it is, is a temporary factor; much more serious to us from the long-term standpoint is the likelihood that Britain will never again be able to buy as freely and as much from us as she did in the years between the two world wars. That is, we shall never again have anything like so large a favorable balance on our trading with Britain.

Britain the Keystone

In the past Britain paid for her excess of imports over exports with the income from her foreign investments and by rendering financial, transportation and other services to the rest of the world. Her ability to pay in this fashion has been largely reduced by the war. Henceforth she will have to do less importing, and produce more at home; she will have to reduce her standard of living to the level her current production can sustain. Since coal is her only natural resource of importance, her lot will not be easy.

Britain was the keystone of the world economy, and her economic decline is no less tremendous a fact than her decline in world political power. More than ever before, the world needs today the steadying, stabilizing, constructive influence Britain has always exerted in the economic as well as political sphere. That influence will still be felt; the character of her people is assurance of that; but henceforth Britain is scarcely likely to occupy a leading position in world trading and political relationships. If we avoid war with Russia, Britain's fall in status is the biggest single event of the postwar. With Germany's present obliteration and the chaotic condition of the rest of Europe, it means that the restoration of health to world trade will probably be difficult and slow.

We in Canada are likely to find that foreign markets are much less prosperous and more choosy than they were. In catering to those markets, particularly in respect to our larger production of manufactured goods, we are certain to find that international competition is much keener than formerly, and that unless we meet foreign requirements of price and quality, we shall not get the business.

In view of the fact that ordinarily no less than one-third of our national income is derived from foreign trade (more than that of any other country), we shall do well to keep that matter of efficiency in production constantly in mind. All economic groups in Canada should aim at large production, low production costs, low prices. Otherwise we are all likely to be in trouble.

(*Continued from Page 22*)
there is no clear indication where the resources will come from.

To achieve all these worthy aims the Government budgets for an increase of 278,000 civilian workers this year. This is one major weakness of the plan. To get a real grasp of the problem the need seems to be nearer a million than a few hundred thousand. And labor on even that ambitious scale is available. Some of it, perhaps, is in the foreign contingents at present accommodated in the country but not assimilated in its economy; some more, perhaps, in the displaced-persons camp distributed over Europe. These are two of the main sources on which the Government intends to draw. But it can be quite simply shown that this labor, sifted down to its elements, cannot produce anywhere near 100,000 even, to say nothing of the great difficulty of accommodating complete families from abroad.

Women Need Incentive

The need for large numbers of women to come back to work, with the same spirit of urgency which brought them forth in their hundreds of thousands in the war, is formally recognized, but no incentive, such as the men's pay for men's work which many of them demand, is offered. Of a general withdrawal from the 1½ million men distributed over many parts of the world in the armed forces nothing whatever is said—although there is to be an investigation to find out if all the jobs in the existing services are really necessary.

An incomplete grasp of the manpower problem is the central weakness of the plan, but not the only weakness. No correspondence is acknowledged between the need to devote more to capital investment and the difficulty of reducing consumption—or at least preventing it from expanding — while "creeping inflation" puts more money into the hands of the public without more goods to buy.

Indeed, no reference is made to the vital part which monetary policy must play in a total plan, though obviously Mr. Dalton's cheap-money policy has a direct bearing on the situation. The export industries, again, are given targets and promised priorities. But they have been given a target before and been granted priorities, and for more than half a year the export drive has been making no headway.

What the Government has done is to present targets to this section of the economy and to that section, to promise its assistance in reaching these targets (without any assurance that its help will be effective): and for the rest to hope that everyone will play ball and that the nation will win through.

"The task of directing by democratic methods," says the White Paper, "an economic system as large and complex as ours is far beyond the power of any government machine working by itself, no matter how efficient." From a Government of professed planners this is weakness indeed.

The issue is no less than the survival of Britain as a major industrial power. Very definite and positive action was forced upon the authorities in the war, and something equally positive, if less regimented, is needed, now.

But instead of a plan of action as the first phase in a long-term policy we have a set of aspirations for the current year, which may or may not be realized, and no long-term policy at all.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Tax Relief Plan for Gold Mines Falls Short of Expectations

By JOHN M. GRANT

A STEP in the right direction, but one that does not go nearly far enough, is the attitude of mine officials regarding Ottawa's three-way plan for taxation relief to Canadian gold mines, which have been hard hit since dollar parity was made effective eight months ago. Finance Minister Abbott made it plain in announcing his tax relief program that a return to free marketing of gold was not proposed, nor a price subsidy. The tax changes the government is making include an increase in depletion allowance from 33 1/3 per cent to 40 per cent effective January 1, 1947. The mining industry has been asking for an increase to 50 per cent. The concession applies to all mines whose gold output is 70 per cent or more of total production. The present minimum allowable depletion is being increased from $2 to $4 an ounce and this provision is retroactive to June 30, 1946, and will permit some mines to partially recoup losses sustained as a result of the disappearance of the $3.50 per ounce premium on U. S. funds. The three year tax exemption for new gold mines is continued, but mines which have come into production on and after January 1, 1946, will be allowed to write off depreciation and pre-production expenses during the first four years that they are liable to taxation, or at an average rate of 25 per cent. Until now they have been required to write off depreciation and pre-production expenses at the rate of about 15 per cent during the exemption period regardless of profits. In other words the government is now relieving them of the necessity of making a write-off for the period of exemption and allowing them to deduct the full amount in the succeeding four years.

While the changes in depletion allowance provide some definite relief for high cost mines, it accomplishes practically nothing for the bulk of producers in meeting increased costs through higher wages and the decreased price of gold now received as a consequence of the dollar parity move, according to N. F. Parkinson, executive director of the Ontario Mining Association. Mr. Parkinson points out that the position of a shareholder as a receiver of capital returns in the form of dividends is not recognized and little, if any, impetus is provided for the more than necessary increase of our gold production to offset dwindling United States dollar supplies. While real assistance by way of tax has been provided for marginal mines, the larger needs of encouraging, especially at this stage, the development of new mines, or the encouragement of old, normally high-grade mines to develop low-grade orebodies, he states, has been lost sight of. The three-year exemption provision is of some help in getting started, but it is the long range picture that governs eventually. Mr. Parkinson expresses the hope that the present announcement may be a forerunner of additional provisions to be included in the budget later.

The tax relief measures for gold mines are "a welcome sign of encouragement," but in certain respects "fall considerably short of the industry's hopes," states J. G. McCrea, president of the Canadian Metal Mining Association. The legislation gives an indication that the government has recognized the seriousness of the industry's position, but further steps of a substantial kind will be required, he said. Mr. McCrea pointed out that the chief recommendations of the

(*Continued on Page 27*)

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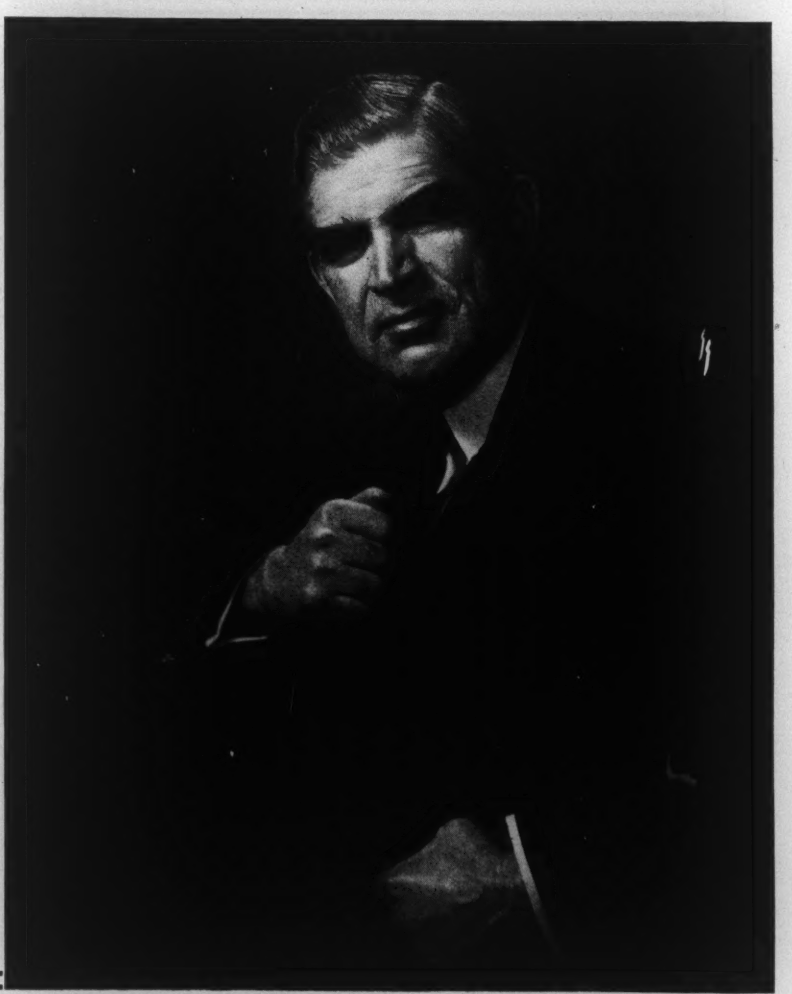

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North American Life Assoc. Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc. Ltd.
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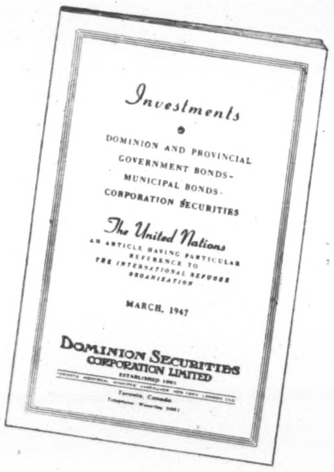

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

S. B. H., Quebec, Que.—Net profits of CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS LTD. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, totalled $562,899, equal to 93.7 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $591,243, or 98.4 cents a share, for the year 1945. The reduction in premiums earned on the redemption of preferred shares and compulsorily included in income, largely accounts for the reduction in net profit, stated Arthur Meighen, president. Investments at Dec. 31, 1946, were carried at $8,752,257 and consisted entirely of marketable securities for which quotations were available. Present worth of these securities was estimated on a conservative basis at $13,421,512. After deducting liabilities, including provision for dividend of 15 cents a share paid Jan. 15, 1947, the net assets, including cash and accrued interest, had a value of $13,606,772 at Dec. 31, 1946, compared with $13,377,217 at Dec. 31, 1945. Net apparent liquidating value was $22.65 a share at Dec. 31, against $22.27 at the end of 1945 and $18.26 at Dec. 31, 1944.

P. J. R., New Westminster, B.C.—VAL D'OR MINERAL HOLDINGS LIMITED is an exploration and holding company. It owns a 50% interest in a gold prospect of 10 claims, adjoining east of Lamaque and Sigma in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, and a copper-gold prospect of 32 claims in the Coppermine River area, Northwest Territories. The company's investment portfolio contains a large block of Pickle Crow Gold Mines and Hasaga Gold Mines, as well as other stocks. Late last year it was reported 32,000 feet of diamond drilling had been completed in the current program on the property in Bourlamaque township. The group of claims has been thoroughly cross-sectioned in order to determine geological features. No important results were secured from the investigation of a large diorite intrusive in the western section of the property.

H. C. R., Winnipeg, Man.—Large demand and reduced taxes contributed to the increased net profit of MELCHERS DISTILLERIES LTD. during the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, states Victor Marchand, president. Net last year of $312,624 equalled $2.50 a share on the preferred and compared with 1945 retainable net of $98,810, or 79 cents a share on the preferred. The 1945 figure is exclusive of refundable portion of excess profits tax, equivalent to another $1.18 a share. Operating profit of $822,830 compared with $1,057,523 in 1945. Depreciation declined from $122,713 in 1945 to $95,206 and income tax provision amounted to $415,000, against $836,000, including $147,900 refund-

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

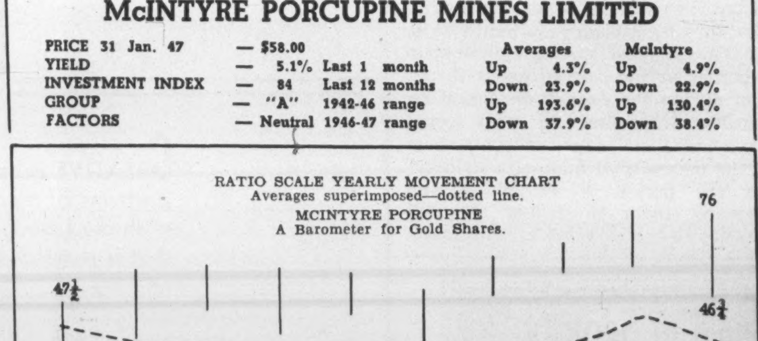
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

			Averages		McIntyre	
PRICE 31 Jan. 47	— $58.00					
YIELD	— 5.1%	Last 1 month	Up	4.3%	Up	4.9%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 84	Last 12 months	Down	23.9%	Down	22.9%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	130.4%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1946-47 range	Down	37.9%	Down	38.4%



SUMMARY:—In our last analysis of McIntyre it was stated that "as McIntyre goes, so go the majority of the gold stocks." The truth of these remarks can be verified from the figures, shown above, of McIntyre's movements in relation to the gold averages.

Practically all gold producing companies have found it necessary to reduce dividends and McIntyre has been no exception. This had been forecast by a drop in the Investment Index a year ago. At present, this index is somewhat higher, at 84, lending more confidence that the existing rate and bonus may be retained.

Should the current unsettlement cause stocks to sell off appreciably, advantage might be taken by those who wish to acquire a top ranking gold stock, to purchase an interest in McIntyre Porcupine. In addition to its main property it has extensive mining interests plus a very fine investment portfolio of over $20,000,000 and has paid dividends for the past 30 years. Insurance Companies are permitted to buy these shares.

The shrewd investor allocates his funds at different stages of the economic cycle according to the movement of the averages, under a predetermined plan. Currently, funds would be 60% to 65% in bonds, preferred stocks or cash; 35% to 40% in common stocks. Of the latter, a portion would be in gold shares and McIntyre could be one of them.

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PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preference Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1947 to Shareholders of record at close of business March 5th, 1947.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1947, payable April 19th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER ISLAND

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Turn for the Worse?

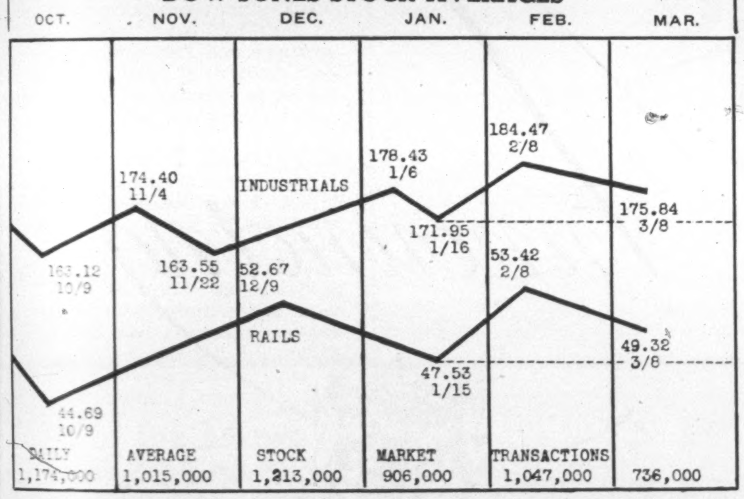
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September-October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Recent developments in the foreign political situation as they affect the American background may have reversed the intermediate or short turn trend downward which would, of course, represent renewal of the primary downtrend if the 1946 lows are penetrated.

Business and earnings continue to hold up thereby affording a favorable pull on stock prices which, as we previously pointed out, got substantially out of line on the down side in the autumn break of last year. Labor has also been quiescent thereby quieting fears over a factor that proved the most disturbing element to confidence in the U.S.A. in 1946. Lastly, first quarter American earnings reports, to be released in several weeks will make good reading. So far as the domestic background in the U.S.A. is concerned, it may, therefore, be said that influences continue on the favorable side with respect to intermediate stock market recovery. On the other hand, the foreign situation has taken a turn for the worse, in that the United States has suddenly been called upon to make a major decision as to foreign policy that, no matter what the decision may be, tends to inject an element of considerable long term uncertainty into the American picture.

In connection with this new turn of events we should like to point out that the stock market advance from last October has been technical in character. Furthermore, as we have stated herein on several previous occasions, this advance had already proceeded far enough to satisfy the dictates of technical necessity, thereby making possible renewed downtrend and testing the October 1946 lows with any adverse news. The recent turn in the political situation may represent this news and thus it is entirely possible that such development, that is, the testing of the 1946 bottoms, is now underway. Closes in the Dow-Jones Industrials and Railroad Averages at 170.94 and 46.52, or below the mid-January support points, would definitely indicate it.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



able, in the previous year. Despite substantial capital expenditures of $327,590, working capital position was maintained at substantially the same figure as the previous year at $1,064,980. Capital expenditures are reflected in the gross value of fixed assets shown in the balance sheet at $1,499,632, against $1,213,173 the year before.

N. H. R., Victoria, B.C.—I am informed that LETA EXPLORATION LIMITED plans to surrender its charter. The company was formed in 1942 by Leitch Gold Mines and Moneta Porcupine Gold Mines on a 50-50 basis to carry on exploration for a period of three years. In that time a number of holdings were staked in various parts of the Dominion, some of which have been disposed of to other companies. It is now said to be the intention to transfer the interests to the two parent companies and wind up the present exploration company.

H. C. E., Outremont, Que.—INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORP., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, had the best net income since 1941 at $253,542, equal after preferred dividends to $1.95 a share on the class "A" stock, against $212,456, or $1.50 a share on the class "A", in 1945. Earned income declined from $1,910,627 to $1,732,720, but the decrease was more than offset by the lower expenses during the year. Other income increased from $33,000 to $50,134, while provision for income and excess profits taxes was $146,649 against $139,889. A profit of $900,000 was made on the sale of a subsidiary company after transferring to reserve for losses and contingencies an amount of $290,970. This was credited to earned surplus. Net working capital showed a good increase during the year, from $6,443,027 to $7,848,714.

M. C. W., Ayr, Ont.—I suggest you write the head office of GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES, 395 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., for a copy of a recently published booklet, which, as R. J. Jowsey, president, states, was prepared to aid shareholders to a clear understanding of the policy being followed, and to enable them to appraise the potentialities of the company's varied interests. This should help to guide you in deciding what to do. The booklet is an interesting departure from the usual run of reports issued to shareholders. It is attractively illustrated and describes the various widespread developments in which the company is interested. In a foreword, President Jowsey, points out that during the past three years the directors have been pursuing the policy of utilizing the company's liquid assets, accumulated during the productive years, in an effort to find a new mine and at the same time increase such assets through participation in the successful development of other companies. During this period many claims have been secured by staking or under working options. The most recent acquisition is the Lynn Lake group, where God's Lake ranks second to Sherritt Gordon Mines in claim holdings. In the last annual statement God's Lake reported over $1,000,000 in liquid assets, exclusive of holdings in developing companies, and Mr. Jowsey states this position has been maintained. Holdings in other companies include: Dominion Magnesium Limited, 44,508 shares; Bevcourt Gold Mines, 292,928 shares and participation in further options; Regcourt Gold Mines 486,189 shares and the right to participate in additional options; Wekusko Consolidated, 275,250 shares; Squall Lake Gold Mines, 945,000 shares; Kalbrook Mining Company, 224,000 shares and participation in additional options; South Dufault Mines, 413,334 shares and options on additional shares.

S. F. E., Victoria, B.C.—Despite record sales, operating profit of IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LTD. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, was $695,866 lower than in 1945 at $8,274,861, but the reduction of $1,373,380 in income and excess profits taxes to $3,411,906 effected an increase of $483,544 in 1946 net profit of $6,265,706, according to Earle Spafford, president. A large percentage of the tax reduction was absorbed by rising costs. This, said Mr. Spafford, appears to be typical of many Canadian corporations and indicates that the point may have been reached where increased production alone can no longer offset rising costs. Since 1939, he added, labor costs have risen 80 per cent, and in the same period prices paid to growers of flue-cured tobacco have increased 87 per cent. If manufacturing costs continued to increase out of proportion to sales volume, he warned, it may not be possible to hold retail prices at their present levels.

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Company Reports

Toronto Mutual Life

DURING the past year the Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Company increased its business in force from $14,907,709 to $17,026,148. Its new business in 1946, exclusive of revivals, amounted to $3,840,155, compared with $2,632,471 in 1945. Its net premium income was $559,070, compared with $502,141 in 1945. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $191,329, compared with $175,834 in 1945. Assets at the end of 1946 amounted to $2,776,104, compared with $2,542,048 at the end of the previous year. The assets were distributed as follows; Government and Government guaranteed bonds, and cash, 50.3 per cent; municipal, public utility, railway and other bonds, 20.0 per cent; loans to policyholders, 6.5 per cent; first mortgages, 13.8 per cent; preferred stocks, 4.8 per cent; common stocks, 4.6 per cent. The average rate of interest earned on the investments was 3.81 per cent. At the end of 1946 the surplus funds and contingency reserves amounted to $190,813, compared with $140,841 at the end of 1945.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1ST APRIL, 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board.

P. S. SIMMONDS, Manager.

6th March, 1947.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 75

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1947 payable by cheque dated April 15th 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 31st, 1947. Such cheques will be mailed on April 15th, 1947, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE, Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
March 7th, 1947.

An Essential Service

Established more than seventy-seven years ago, the business of Standard Fuel Co. Limited is one of the largest organizations distributing coal, coke and other fuels in Ontario.

Earnings of the Company in the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1946, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes, available for Preferred dividends, amounted to $107,015. Present Preferred dividend requirements amount to $45,000 per annum. We offer as principals:

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4½% Cumulative Preferred Shares
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Price: $51 per share, yielding 4.41%

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A Planned Investment Policy

Our "Monthly Bulletin" for March deals with balanced investment policy. It contains a planned investment list for $25,000, showing suitable distribution for safety, income and appreciation. Write for a copy of this bulletin.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Biography of Biggest Business Makes Interesting Reading

By GEORGE GILBERT

In order to get an idea of what has been accomplished in bringing a company into its present position as not only the biggest insurance company but also one of the greatest social institutions in existence, one need only take a look at its position in the early years when it was nip and tuck whether it would even survive.

This company does little or no business outside the United States and Canada. But its 44,000,000 policies in force exceed by 11,000,000 the number of motor vehicles and by 16,000,000 the number of telephones in the two countries.

IN THE December 19, 1942 issue there appeared on this page a review of "Biography of a Business, 1792-1942." The author was Marquis James, noted United States biographer, who after writing the lives of some great Americans, such as Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston and others, had turned his talents to the portrayal of the life of a business institution, in this case the Insurance Company of North America, one of the oldest and largest of the United States insurance companies.

He has written another business biography, "The Metropolitan Life" (Macmillans, $5.75) and has applied the same methods that won the Pulitzer prize for his books on individuals to this study of the biggest insurance business in the world. He has spared no pains or effort to make the work as complete and accurate as possible. It took all his time for three years to write the book, and he had the assistance of a staff of researchers. At times he had more than half a dozen people digging into Metropolitan files or elsewhere for material.

He found the subject a large one —giving an account of a company which from "obscure and shaky commercial beginnings grew into a social institution representing the largest aggregation of private capital ever assembled." At the outset, for a period of nearly twenty years, the company was engaged in an almost continuous struggle for survival.

It is not very well known that the Metropolitan Life is descended from a company called the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company, which was formed with the object of insuring Civil War soldiers and sailors, but which later had its charter amended to enable it to conduct a civilian as well as a war risk business on a life and casualty basis. Under its revised charter, the company opened for business on July 21, 1864, at 243 Broadway, New York. By the end of the year it had written 17 life and 56 accident policies for premiums amounting to $3,687.76. Receipts from all sources had been $10,407.76; expenditures, $11,824.41.

It was decided to reorganize the company, and the legislature was asked for permission to change its name and the title finally adopted was National Life and Travelers Insurance Company. By the end of 1865, its lack of success made it necessary to effect another reorganization, and it was decided to separate the life from the casualty business. A new company was formed to take over the casualty business—the National Travelers Insurance Company —while the old company would continue under the name of the National Life Insurance Company.

Moving Forward

By the end of 1866 the two affiliated companies were no longer at the rear of the insurance procession. The National Life ranked 29th in cash premium income among the 39 companies licensed to do business in New York State, while the National Travelers stood third among the ten casualty companies. In spite of this promising showing by the National Travelers, the company decided to hedge against the pitfalls which were beginning to become apparent in the field of casualty underwriting by branching into the life insurance business, which was regarded as less affected than casualty by imponderable hazards.

Over the objection of the New York Superintendent of Insurance, who was opposed to the transaction of casualty business by life companies, the legislature granted the company's request, but not until June, 1867, did it discharge all the preliminaries requisite to entering the life field. It was decided to withdraw gradually from the casualty business and to build up the life business. The expense of investigating and meeting casualty claims had so drained the company's resources that when the Superintendent of Insurance called for money to make up the difference between the market value and the par value of the $100,000 in securities deposited at Albany, Dr. James R. Dow, the president, had to put up the amount himself.

Early in 1868 the National Travelers diretors decided to reorganize once more. Since the organization of its ancestor, the National Union Life and Limb, this company had spent about as much time in organizing and reorganizing as it had in actual operation. It had used four different names and four underwriting programs; war risk life and casualty; ordinary life and casualty; straight casualty; and life and casualty again. It was felt that this means of keeping alive would not serve forever, and that the company would have to settle on something, stick to it, and sink or swim.

It was decided to change the name again, to quit the casualty business altogether, and to stick to life business exclusively. The name chosen was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Bill changing the name had a quick trip through the legislature, the Governor signing it on March 24, 1868. In that year 19 new life companies, including the Metropolitan, entered the field. Of the 19, 18 were to fail within a few years. The reason the Metropolitan Life survived was that the previous experience had taught the directors the folly of boom methods, and it stuck to a very conservative policy.

In the number of policies issued, 1,447, the Metropolitan closed its first year with the rank of 34th among 56 American companies operating in

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New York; 37th in the amount of premium income, cash and note; 29th in the amount of insurance issued, $4,340,000. National Life, now a competing and not an affiliated company, slipped from 29th to 32nd in premium income. Its premium note account comprised 34 per cent of its assets as against 15 per cent in the case of the Metropolitan. The Metropolitan paid its shareholders a dividend of 7 per cent, or $14,000.

Capital Impaired

In the year 1870 John R. Hegeman was hired by Joseph F. Knapp as secretary with a confidential mandate to conduct a thorough examination of the books of the company, as companies were failing which seemed solvent on the basis of their published financial statements. While the 1870 statement of the Metropolitan showed a substantial gain in business, it showed an excess of liabilities over assets of $94,053. The 1869 statement showed a surplus of $36,462. It was prepared by the former vice-president, E. H. Jones, while the 1870 statement was compiled by the new vice-president, John R. Hegeman.

It was also found that the impairment of the company's capital of $200,000 at the end of 1870 was not $95,053 as previously shown but was $176,107. Drastic action was taken by the directors as a result of Mr. Hegeman's disclosures. Stockholders' dividends were discontinued, and certain funds already declared divisible surplus and placed to the credit of stockholders but not distributed were retained to strengthen the company. The company went on a cash basis by abolishing the practice of accepting notes as part payment for premiums.

On the death of Dr. James R. Dow, who had passed away without hearing of the Hegeman report, Joseph F. Knapp was elected president and John R. Hegeman vice-president. They made a strong pair, and under their administration the company came safely through the depression of 1877 and also successfully established the Metropolitan in the industrial insurance field.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 23*)

Senate committee, followed in general by the new legislation, were made in June, 1946, before the United States-Canadian dollar parity injured the gold mining industry. The Senate committee recommended a depletion rate of 50 per cent. However, he stated, the benefit the $4 per ounce depletion clause will afford the high mines must not be overlooked. While the stated object of the legislation was "to give relief to the industry as a whole," he adds that "nothing in the legislation eases the difficulties of the non-profit making mines. Further among the mines that have maintained a profit position, the benefits of relief are confined to those with a gold output of more than 70 per cent of their production. This limiting clause omits some of the largest producers."

Shares of Highland-Bell Limited, silver-lead-gold producer, located near Beaverdell, B.C., were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Authorized capitalization is 2,000,000 shares of which 1,565,856 are issued. Control of the company was acquired by Toronto mining interests last year. Production in 1946 is estimated at 126 ozs. gold, 412,600 ozs. silver and 198,000 pounds of lead from 2,370 tons of ore, which output was well above the previous year. In the first 11 months last year net profit was $109,447 as compared with $38,428 for the whole of 1945. The mine is reported in excellent shape with more faces in ore at present than for several years. A recent development of importance is the cutting of a big width of high grade about 650 feet south of the main vein on the 850-foot level. Assays of the first 26.8 feet width averaged 158.7 ozs. silver per ton.

In the face of an unstable labor supply and the reduction during the latter half of the year in the price of gold increased production and earnings were shown by Macassa Mines Ltd. in 1946. Bullion recovered from 87,383 tons of ore had a gross value of $1,327,324, or $15.19 per ton. After deducting all costs of operation, exploration, development, depreciation and taxes, a net profit of $301,002 was

(*Continued on Page 28*)

THE Casualty Company of Canada
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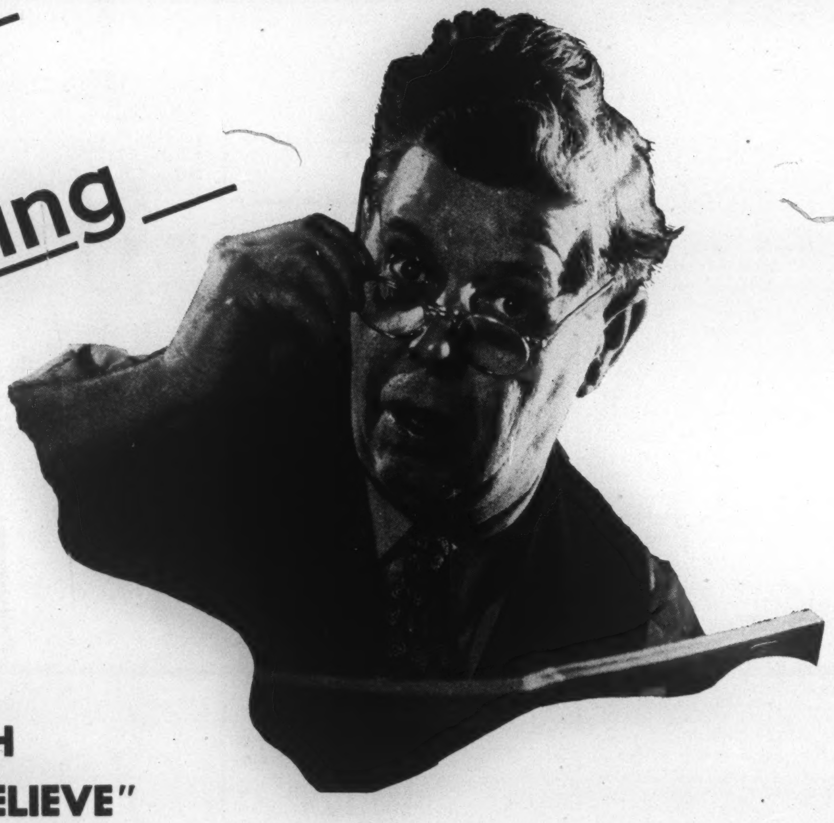

"A PHOTOGRAPH IS EASIER TO BELIEVE"

"An interesting and intelligent test was run by Dick Stanton on the relative pulling power effectiveness of a photograph vs. a drawing.

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Good photography carries more conviction because it is realistic, and—BELIEVING means BUYING!

PRINGLE & BOOTH LIMITED

TORONTO: 195 GEORGE ST., EL. 6363 — MONTREAL: 1325 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST., HA. 0872

ABOUT INSURANCE

Biography of Biggest Business Makes Interesting Reading

By GEORGE GILBERT

In order to get an idea of what has been accomplished in bringing a company into its present position as not only the biggest insurance company but also one of the greatest social institutions in existence, one need only take a look at its position in the early years when it was nip and tuck whether it would even survive.

This company does little or no business outside the United States and Canada. But its 44,000,000 policies in force exceed by 11,000,000 the number of motor vehicles and by 16,000,000 the number of telephones in the two countries.

IN THE December 19, 1942 issue there appeared on this page a review of "Biography of a Business, 1792-1942." The author was Marquis James, noted United States biographer, who after writing the lives of some great Americans, such as Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston and others, had turned his talents to the portrayal of the life of a business institution, in this case the Insurance Company of North America, one of the oldest and largest of the United States insurance companies.

He has written another business biography, "The Metropolitan Life" (Macmillans, $5.75) and has applied the same methods that won the Pulitzer prize for his books on individuals to this study of the biggest insurance business in the world. He has spared no pains or effort to make the work as complete and accurate as possible. It took all his time for three years to write the book, and he had the assistance of a staff of researchers. At times he had more than half a dozen people digging into Metropolitan files or elsewhere for material.

He found the subject a large one—giving an account of a company which from "obscure and shaky commercial beginnings grew into a social institution representing the largest aggregation of private capital ever assembled." At the outset, for a period of nearly twenty years, the company was engaged in an almost continuous struggle for survival.

It is not very well known that the Metropolitan Life is descended from a company called the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company, which was formed with the object of insuring Civil War soldiers and sailors, but which later had its charter amended to enable it to conduct a civilian as well as a war risk business on a life and casualty basis. Under its revised charter, the company opened for business on July 21, 1864, at 243 Broadway, New York. By the end of the year it had written 17 life and 56 accident policies for premiums amounting to $3,687.76. Receipts from all sources had been $10,407.76; expenditures, $11,824.41.

It was decided to reorganize the company, and the legislature was asked for permission to change its name and the title finally adopted was National Life and Travelers Insurance Company. By the end of 1865, its lack of success made it necessary to effect another reorganization, and it was decided to separate the life from the casualty business. A new company was formed to take over the casualty business—the National Travelers Insurance Company—while the old company would continue under the name of the National Life Insurance Company.

Moving Forward

By the end of 1866 the two affiliated companies were no longer at the rear of the insurance procession. The National Life ranked 29th in cash premium income among the 39 companies licensed to do business in New York State, while the National Travelers stood third among the ten casualty companies. In spite of this promising showing by the National Travelers, the company decided to hedge against the pitfalls which were beginning to become apparent in the field of casualty underwriting by branching into the life insurance business, which was regarded as less affected than casualty by imponderable hazards.

Over the objection of the New York Superintendent of Insurance, who was opposed to the transaction of casualty business by life companies, the legislature granted the company's request, but not until June, 1867, did it discharge all the preliminaries requisite to entering the life field. It was decided to withdraw gradually from the casualty business and to build up the life business. The expense of investigating and meeting casualty claims had so drained the company's resources that when the Superintendent of Insurance called for money to make up the difference between the market value and the par value of the $100,000 in securities deposited at Albany, Dr. James R. Dow, the president, had to put up the amount himself.

Early in 1868 the National Travelers diretors decided to reorganize once more. Since the organization of its ancestor, the National Union Life and Limb, this company had spent about as much time in organizing and reorganizing as it had in actual operation. It had used four different names and four underwriting programs; war risk life and casualty; ordinary life and casualty; straight casualty; and life and casualty again. It was felt that this means of keeping alive would not serve forever, and that the company would have to settle on something, stick to it, and sink or swim.

It was decided to change the name again, to quit the casualty business altogether, and to stick to life business exclusively. The name chosen was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Bill changing the name had a quick trip through the legislature, the Governor signing it on March 24, 1868. In that year 19 new life companies, including the Metropolitan, entered the field. Of the 19, 18 were to fail within a few years. The reason the Metropolitan Life survived was that the previous experience had taught the directors the folly of boom methods, and it stuck to a very conservative policy.

In the number of policies issued, 1,447, the Metropolitan closed its first year with the rank of 34th among 56 American companies operating in

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LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM, MAY 5th-16th, 1947

This is your first opportunity in seven years to see your old suppliers in Britain and to meet new ones.

Overseas Buyers are invited to Britain for the 1947 British Industries Fair. It will enable them to establish personal contact with the makers of the immense range of United Kingdom goods displayed in the London (Lighter Industries) and Birmingham (Hardware & Engineering) Sections of the Fair. The careful grouping of exhibits will assist buyers to compare the products of competing firms with a minimum of time, trouble and expense. Special arrangements to suit individual markets can be discussed and terms and conditions of business settled direct with the manufacturer, since only the actual producer or the sole selling agent may exhibit.

★ *For full details of the 1947 Fair apply to the nearest British Commercial Diplomatic Officer or Consular Officer, or the British Trade Commissioner in your area.*

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Foreign Trade
is a vital factor in
CANADA'S PROSPERITY
This bank provides financial facilities for producers and manufacturers, and through its branches and foreign agencies offers
A WORLD WIDE BANKING SERVICE
We invite inquiries which will receive prompt attention
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A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

New York; 37th in the amount of premium income, cash and note; 29th in the amount of insurance issued, $4,340,000. National Life, now a competing and not an affiliated company, slipped from 29th to 32nd in premium income. Its premium note account comprised 34 per cent of its assets as against 15 per cent in the case of the Metropolitan. The Metropolitan paid its shareholders a dividend of 7 per cent, or $14,000.

Capital Impaired

In the year 1870 John R. Hegeman was hired by Joseph F. Knapp as secretary with a confidential mandate to conduct a thorough examination of the books of the company, as companies were failing which seemed solvent on the basis of their published financial statements. While the 1870 statement of the Metropolitan showed a substantial gain in business, it showed an excess of liabilities over assets of $94,053. The 1869 statement showed a surplus of $36,462. It was prepared by the former vice-president, E. H. Jones, while the 1870 statement was compiled by the new vice-president, John R. Hegeman.

It was also found that the impairment of the company's capital of $200,000 at the end of 1870 was not $95,053 as previously shown but was $176,107. Drastic action was taken by the directors as a result of Mr. Hegeman's disclosures. Stockholders' dividends were discontinued, and certain funds already declared divisible surplus and placed to the credit of stockholders but not distributed were retained to strengthen the company. The company went on a cash basis by abolishing the practice of accepting notes as part payment for premiums.

On the death of Dr. James R. Dow, who had passed away without hearing of the Hegeman report, Joseph F. Knapp was elected president and John R. Hegeman vice-president. They made a strong pair, and under their administration the company came safely through the depression of 1877 and also successfully established the Metropolitan in the industrial insurance field.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 23*)

Senate committee, followed in general by the new legislation, were made in June, 1946, before the United States-Canadian dollar parity injured the gold mining industry. The Senate committee recommended a depletion rate of 50 per cent. However, he stated, the benefit the $4 per ounce depletion clause will afford the high mines must not be overlooked. While the stated object of the legislation was "to give relief to the industry as a whole," he adds that "nothing in the legislation eases the difficulties of the non-profit making mines. Further among the mines that have maintained a profit position, the benefits of relief are confined to those with a gold output of more than 70 per cent of their production. This limiting clause omits some of the largest producers."

Shares of Highland-Bell Limited, silver-lead-gold producer, located near Beaverdell, B.C., were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Authorized capitalization is 2,000,000 shares of which 1,565,856 are issued. Control of the company was acquired by Toronto mining interests last year. Production in 1946 is estimated at 126 ozs. gold, 412,600 ozs. silver and 198,000 pounds of lead from 2,370 tons of ore, which output was well above the previous year. In the first 11 months last year net profit was $109,447 as compared with $38,428 for the whole of 1945. The mine is reported in excellent shape with more faces in ore at present than for several years. A recent development of importance is the cutting of a big width of high grade about 650 feet south of the main vein on the 850-foot level. Assays of the first 26.8 feet width averaged 158.7 ozs. silver per ton.

In the face of an unstable labor supply and the reduction during the latter half of the year in the price of gold increased production and earnings were shown by Macassa Mines Ltd. in 1946. Bullion recovered from 87,383 tons of ore had a gross value of $1,327,324, or $15.19 per ton. After deducting all costs of operation, exploration, development, depreciation and taxes, a net profit of $301,002 was

(*Continued on Page 28*)

THE Casualty Company of Canada
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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
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Seeing is Believing

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"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

obtained, equal to 11.24 cents per share, as compared with $236,417, or 8.82 cents per share in the preceding 12 months. Ore reserve tonnage was maintained at about the same figure as a year ago. Net working capital was reduced by the withdrawal of funds to purchase bonds of Renabie Mines, the company's subsidiary in the Missinaibi area. Macassa has provided the funds required to finance the construction program and has purchased $700,000 par value 4 per cent first mortgage ten-year bonds created by Renabie Mines. Macassa has participated in the formation of Braminco Mines, formed for the purpose of consolidating three groups of properties adjacent to the southeast corner of Renabie Mines. Surface exploration during the latter part of 1946 gave results sufficiently encouraging to warrant a program of diamond drilling, which is now in progress.

A program of further drilling may be considered during 1947 at Biroco Kirkland Mines, located immediately west of the Upper Canada and Queenston mines in the Kirkland Lake area, B. W. Lang, president, states in the annual report. Drilling was stopped a year ago due to excessively high costs resulting from drilling through heavy overburden with inexperienced and inefficient drill crews. Mr. Lang points out that a drilling contract may now be placed on much more favorable terms. The financing group purchased in 1945, 350,000 shares for $35,000. The company had a balance in the bank at the close of 1946 of $22,654, which is available to cover the cost of drilling a substantial footage. Therefore, the directors have agreed, subject to confirmation by shareholders, to extend by one year the times for taking up shares under option as set out in the agreement of April 1, 1946. Of a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 1,777,000 are issued and options in effect are 1,200,000 shares at from 15 to 50 cents per share.

After close to three decades of activities in various parts of the world—Canada, Central America, Australia and Arabia, Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd. proposes to distribute its assets and wind up the company. Shareholders will vote on April 1 in Vancouver on the plan to liquidate. If the winding up of the company is approved directors will recommend to the liquidator the carrying out of the following plan: As soon as practicable, distribute to the shareholders in respect of each 100 shares of Premier, 30 shares of Toburn Gold Mines, 25 shares of Silbak Premier Mines, seven shares of Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate, three shares of Big Bell Mines, and as much cash as he can safely distribute at that time; to holders of a number of shares not evenly divisible by 100 issue warrants for the approximate fractions of shares. These warrants would be negotiable and expire at a fixed date, probably four months from date of issue.

While Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines — Canada's leading gold producer,—increased its output in 1946, despite the lower price for gold, net earnings were down from the previous year due to sharply higher costs. J. R. Timmins, president, in the annual report states that the cut in returns from gold, as a result of the government's parity action, means a loss of approximately $1,000,000 per year to the company, based on the present rate of operations. Net profit for the year amounted to $1,732,651, equal to 35.3 cents per share, as compared with $2,126,302, or 43.2 cents per share in 1945. Net working capital was well maintained despite the supplying of additional funds for the subsidiaries in Labrador and New Quebec, where huge tonnages of ore have been indicated by drilling and surface exploration. Ore reserves at the Hollinger mine were down 206,620 tons from the previous year.

If no further delays occur it is expected the mill at Renabie Mines (Macassa Mines subsidiary) will be in operation by April. Construction of the mining plant and mill of 300 tons per day capacity and related structures on the property at Missinaibi area, northern Ontario, proceeded continuously throughout 1946. Owing to delays in the delivery of machinery and equipment, the construction program failed to advance according to the anticipated schedule. The power line under construction from Lochalsh has also been retarded for the same reasons, but is expected power will be delivered this month. Sinking of a new three-compartment shaft has been completed to a depth of 415 feet and levels established at 125, 250 and 375 feet with necessary loading pockets, etc. Dewatering of the old shaft is underway and underground exploration and development will be resumed as soon as this is completed. Ore for the mill will be drawn from those sections of the mine which were developed previous to the closing down of operations in May, 1942.

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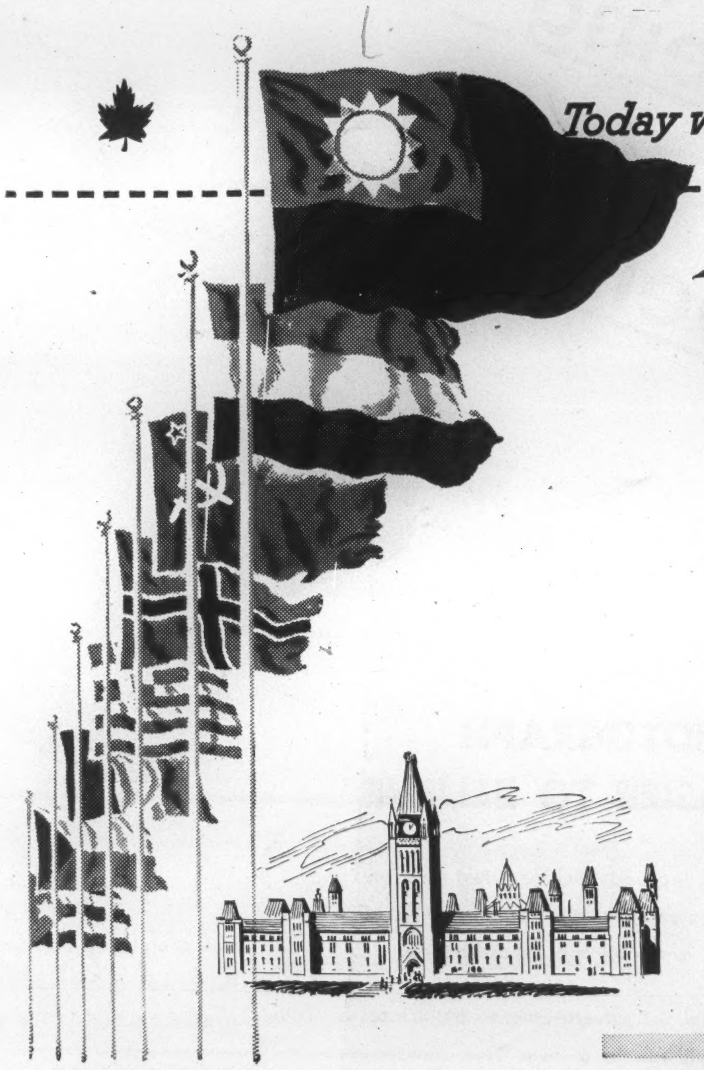
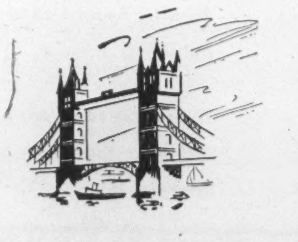


Foreign Flags over OTTAWA

TELL OF CANADA'S IMPORTANCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

20 years ago there was none . . . ten years ago only four . . . TODAY there are 24 Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Ministers representing their governments at Canada's capital. Striking evidence, that, of Canada's new place among modern nations!

We emerged from the war a far greater country than we ever were in pre-war days. Peacetime accomplishments are maintaining that new greatness today.



In the 80's we had a High Commissioner in London, and an Agent-General in France—but we had little say in our foreign affairs. Canada negotiated with foreign powers through the British Foreign Office, with Empire countries through the British Colonial Office.

In World War I Canada won the right to a separate signature to the Treaty of Versailles. That made 1919 an important date for us. Then, in 1931, we and the other Dominions gained recognition as equal partners with the United Kingdom.

World War II...Canada's achievements in battle overseas and in production at home won us world recognition as a modern power. The great majority of the embassies at Ottawa were established during the war years.

GUY PURSER is a young Canadian who started in 1931 with a gasoline station. Today, as a result of applying his knowledge of motor cars, his energies and talents to the full, he has developed a unique business in automotive service. His success has enabled him to fulfill a long nourished ambition to train and ride his own jumping horses, taking part successfully in open competition, and to turn his dramatic abilities profitably to playing leading roles in motion pictures.

GUY PURSER says: *"I'm glad I decided to follow my career in Canada. There were opportunities when I started out. There are much greater ones now. No longer need young Canadians go beyond our borders to follow the road to success. It lies before them in Canada today."*

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